Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL£ 580,000.

Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA. CHIMA, JARAN AND THE COLOMISS.

THE BANK receives Monky on DEPORT. Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS z ver Cent, per Annum on the Daily Balance. E. W. RUTTER,

Insurances.

THE FUNDS

OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE A RE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased so per cent in the last 15

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong. 932-1]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices. GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hopgkong, 31st March, 1891.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$1,000,000 The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISES at CURRENT RAYES ON GOODS. &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE NO. 2 OPPEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, \$ \$833,333-33

RESERVE FUND\$318,000.00 BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LO YEUR MOON, Esq.

LEE SING. Esq. Lou Tso Shun, Esq. MANAGER.—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & Q PRAYA WEST. Manakana emh Thaomhar 1981

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY

THE Undersigned have this day RE-SIGNED the MANAGEMENT of the above Company, A. G. GORDON & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1891.

WITH reference to the above, I will continue the Business of Launch Hirley in the Business of Launch Hiring in future in my own name and for my own | SATURDAY, the 1st August. Account.

A. G. GORDON. Hongkong, 1st August, 1891. NOTICE.

"Y HE Undersigned have been appointed, SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the KINNEY BROS. New York branch of the American Tobacco (Trust) Company's wellknown brands of "SWEET CAPORAL" "STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS," &c., Ac., CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, 17th July, 1801. NOTICE.

SHALL continue to carry on business at . Takow and Talwanico (Formosa) as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION ACENT. D. MONCRIEFF WRIGHT.

Talwanfoo 15th July, 1891. NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

LIMITED, MR. A. B. MCKEAN is authorised to sign all documents and exercise all Powers

necessary for the conduct of the Business of the Bank, as Acting Chief Manager: CHAU TUNG SHANG, WILLIAM WOTTON, - Directors.

CHAN KIT SHAN. D. GILLIES. KWAN OI CHUN, Hongleong, 24th July, 1891,

Intimations.

WANTED.

REPORTE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. Apply, by Letter only, to

THE EDITOR. Hongkong, 4th August 1801.

BOARD AND LODGING. COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS,

with Board. Apply to

Mrs. MATHER, 2. Pedder's Hill. Honekong, 20th July, 1807.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria. 'Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 17th day of August. 1801, at 11 o'clock a.m., when the special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held to-day will be submitted for confirmation.

SHEWAN & Co., Temporary General Managers. Hongkong, 1st August 1807.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N FXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office. Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY the 17th day of August, 1891, at 11.15 o'clock a.m., when the Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held to-day will be submitted for confirmation.

SHEWAN & Co. Temporary General Managers. Hongkong, 1st August, 1861.

THE HONGKONG CLUB. EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th August, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Meeting

on July 31st, viz.;-"That the Committee beauthorised to carry out the alterations in accordance with the plans and Estimates before the Meeting."

By order of the Committee. ED./JNO. BOARDS, Acting Secretary. Conobono, 1st August 1801

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

TOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August current, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1801. By Order of the Court of Directors.

F. DE BOVIS. Chief Manager.

transkans, 30th July, 1991. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:

TOTICE is hereby given that the REGIS-TERS of SHARES of the Corporation, fazé will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 8th, to Saturday, the 22nd day of August current, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, F. DE BOVIS. Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1'01. HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Hall-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Prava Central, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at Three p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the toth Tune, 1801.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th of August. both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES. Hongkong, 4th August, 1791

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO BHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 4 per cent. or \$0.80 per Share declared at the Ordinary Hali-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Coporation on and after Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of Mr. HASSUMBHOY PURDHANBHOy in our Firm has been Dissolved from the 10th July, 1891, and our Firm will continue the business under the name and style of RAHIMTULLABHOV PEER-BHOY & Co. We further undertake the responsibilities of all, the dealings we have made already under the name and style of HASSUM-BHOY, RAHIMTULABHOY & Co.

in In connection with the above, Mr. MOLA-DINABHOY CASSUMBHOY has been duly suthorized to sign our firm. ... RAHIMTULLABHOY PEERBHOY & Co. Hongkong, 1st August 1801. [1063

NOTICE

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who held; my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of The Hongkong

Henricong, 15th Tune 1801.

R FRASER-SMITH, Editor and Proprietor. Intimations.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1891.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

RUG STRAPS and all travellers Requisites.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1801.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS TERAI HATS SINGLE .

(ALL SHADES). AND PITH Hongkong, 5th June, 1801.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER. PURE FRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c., &c., Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Montserrat Lime Juice, and Lime Juice Cordial. GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.

(Victoria Effervescing Saline—The universal Blood Purifier).
All requisite Medicines for the "DOG," Mange Lotion, Worm Powders, Carbolic Soap, &c., &c. JAPAN VEILCHEN PERFUMES AND SOAP, ORIZA PERFUMES SOLID. Hongkong, 26th May, 1891



BULLOCH, LADE & CO.'S SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ESTD. 1864.

"VERY OLD HIGHLAND BLEND." "RARE OLD BLEND" (choice old Highland).

"EXTRA SPECIAL" (finest Liqueur Whisky).

SOLE CONSIGNEES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co. Hongkong-13, Queen's Road.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING SUNDRIES:

DEMINGTON STANDARD TYPE WRITERS No. 5. RECHAUD SPIRIT STOVES for the NURSERY. RECHAUD SPIRIT STOVES for TRAVELLERS. SILVERPLATED TABLE PEPPER MILLS. JINRICKSHA and CARRIAGE LAMPS. The NEW "AQUARIUM" WASHSTAND SETS. 'SWIMMING BELTS.

REGULATION MILITARY RAIN COATS. SMITH'S GLASGOW TOBACCOS

Hangkong, 8th July, 1801.

BOOKS FOR THE STUDY OF CHINESE. English and Cantonese Dictionary, Sixth Ed., by John Chalmers, L.L.D.-Just Dr. Eitel's Cantonese Dictionary-4 parts

with supplement 11.7 Dr. Williams' Syllabic Dictionary ... 15.00 WORKS BY J. DYER BALL. Cantonese made easy. A book of simple sentences in the Cantonese Dislect with .free and literal translations and

directions for the rendering of English Grammatical Forms into Chinese... How to speak Cantonese How to write Chinese How to write the Radicals An English and Cantonese Pocket Vocabulary

The San Wul Dialect The Tung Kwun Dialect Chinese without a teacher, by H.A. Giles Lobschild's Select Phrases in the Canton Dialect, edited by Dr. Kerr

Wade's Tzu Erh Chi. Colloquial Series,

3 vols.., ., ... 15.00

Giles' Dictionary of Colloquial Idioms in the Mandarin Dialect 3.00 Dr. Chalmers on the Structure of Chinese Characters 4.00 RECENT AND STANDARD BOOKS ON CHINA Chinese Characteristics, by A. H. Smith... 2.50 New China and Old : personal recollec-

tions and observations of 30 years, by Archdeacon Moule... 3.00 Three Years in Western China, a Narrative of three journeys, in Sil-chuan, Kuel-chow and Yunnan, by Alex, Hosie John Kenneth MacKensle, Medical Missionary in China, by Mrs. Buyson Up the Yangisc, by E. H. Parker ... Chinese Account of the Opium War, by E. H. Parker China's Intercourse with Europe, by E.H.

Lays of Far Cuthay: a collection of Original Poems by "Tung-chis" Illustrated by H.H., ., ., ., ., ., ., 2.00 English and Chinese Cookery Book, containing 200 Receipts in English and Chinese, by J. Dyer Ball I. M. Customs Returns of Trade 1890

Cassell's Popular Educator, new ed., 5 vols, \$ 9.00 Dictionary of Photography Nuttall's Standard Dictionary 100,000

Lawn Tennis by Wilberforce Rowing and Sculling, by Woodgate Cycling by Griffin Refiners, by Lock.

The Ludies Dress Book Anderson's Mercantile Letter Writer 1.40 Summer No." Illustrated with large col. 34 Colomb's Naval Warfare. 35 Black's General Atlas of the World, 1

Morocco. The hest and most modern Atlas..... 18.00 Student's Encyclopædia, 6 vols............................... 15.00 y vols., per vol.: "3.50 W. BREWER,

HONGKONG HOTEL,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS-TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. **

CCIENTIFIC BOOKS :—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, and ELECTRICAL, OUTFITTING :- A select, but inexpensive Stock. SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great yallety

AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND and CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

To be Let.

TO BE LET. Bathrooms, Kitchen, Yard, and Coolle

quarters, Cemented. A GODOWN, Wild Dell Building, Wanchai Road, opposite Bakery.

For further particulars, Apply to

THE SECRETARY, Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd. TO BE LET.

Touses at Mountain View, near Plunkett's I.I. Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island

and are cool, comfortable and healthy." Apply, to JOHN A. JUPP, Secretary,

The Austin Arms Hotel, Rullding Company, Ltd. 8 & 40; Queen's Road Central,

> NOTICE. TO LET.

Mongkong, 24th July, 1801.

THE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messes, Russell & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms suitable for Offices and Dwelling.

E. D. SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 20th June, 3801 TO LET.

CHOP in Pedder's Street, presently occupied by Mr. HAHN. 4 ROOMS on First Floor, Suitable for offices.

Apply to CRUICKSHANK & Co., LTD. Honghong, 4th August, vBor. TO LET.

TO. 29. MOSQUE JUNCTION. Apply to

W. PETERSON. German Tavern. Honekone, 23rd July, 1801.

With Immediate Possessian. No. 17. PRAYA CENTRAL. FFICES—above Messrs, Douglas, Lapraik

& Co.'s Premises. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld. Hongkong, 16th December, 1800.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 18, PRAYA CENTRAL, splendidly suited for SHIPPING OFFICES, having a commanding view over the entire Harbour. Rent \$50 per month.

TO LET.

Apply: to the Manager. CARMICHAEL & Co., LIMITED, 18, Praya Central. Hongkong, 30th July, 30at.

TO LET. BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT, No. 59. HIS desirable residence, with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Uniumlished. HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND

AGENCY Co. Ltd. Hougkong, rath May, 1801. TO LET. With Immediate Possession.

AT Bonham Road, "RHEDA." & SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis

No. 25, Pottinger Street Hongkong, 8th July, 1801. TO BE LET. THE Premises now in our occupation, known as "Connaught House," in Queen's

Road Central. Possession from 1st July next. For further particulars, apply to THE MARINBURK FURNITURE Co., LD

Hongkong, 5th June, 1801.

The China Shippers' mutual Steam , NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. PROPERTY NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Will I ... AND . SINGAPORE. THE Company's Steamship: KEEMUN having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns,

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. . No claims will be admitted, after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 8th inst, or they will not be

recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns' after the 8th instawill be subject to rental afferment to the Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents. Honekong, 3rd August 1801.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STRAM SHIP COMPANY. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC." The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-

-Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees risk and expense. J. S. VAN BUREN.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 4th August, 1801.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

NOTICE. STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND

NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER," Captain B. Blanke, will leave for the above Ports. on or about the 7th inst. For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Hongkong, 4th August, 1801.

> NOTICE. STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

ward German Mail.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

THE Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain W. Reimkisten, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the out-

For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th August, 1801.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOPE. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

Captain F. H. Seymour, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 8th August, at E. I. WOODIN, Superintendent

Inducement offers.

places on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at

"VERONA,"

Hongkong, 27th July, 1801. STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY. Calling at Colombo if sufficient

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "LOMBARDY," Captain F. Cole, will leave for the above

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent Hongkong, 4th August, 1891.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND

ADELAIDE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &C. THE Steamship

"CATTERTHUN," Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised. This well-known steamer is specially fitted for passengers, and has large cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meats, Milk,

Ice, etc. throughout the voyage. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, 1st August, 1801.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

Hongkong, 5th August, 1891.

"ZAFIRO." Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,

Temporary General Managers.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES). STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG" AND BOMBAY,

having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up to CALLAO, Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD. THE Company's Steamship

Leopoldo Baccerini, Master, will be despatched. as above on TUESDAY, the rith inst, at NOOM. At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock

Hongloong, 4th August, 1891.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

For further particulars regarding Freight and

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 L. L. I. British Bark

------SAILING VESSELS.

Passage, apply to

TABLEDMOIL "CALBURGA." Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, agih Jang, 2501.

28, Praya Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 31st July, 2501.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA

LIMITED. DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

*GENTS'FOR

DR. PAUL'S MANICURE SPECIALITIES.

"CERALINE" for thating finger, tips, face, and lips, per pot \$1. "POUDRE LUSTRALE" gives a brilliant shell-like transparency to the unils, per box

"EMERY BOARDS" for bevelling the rough edges of the nails after use of the file, cts. 50. ORANGE WOOD STICKS." A valuable novelty introduced in Dr. Paul's system o Manicure to apply the "Cleansing Fluid." under the free margin of nails and thus avoid the danger of scratching with steel instru-

ments, cts. 50. "NAIL 'OLEATE" preserves and gives, brilliant polish to the nails and prevents hangualls, etc., cts. 75. "CLEANSING FLUID" instantly removes all

stains from the surface and underneath the nalls, per bot. \$1. (Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.

Nos, 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

BY APPOINTMENT

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

. TATE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted. and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

	•	Bottled) 14. Per Case, 1 dos. 10usris.	I.5 Per Can e dos. Pints.
		Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old	
	E	Dry, choice old wine, White Scal Capsule Extra Superior Old Pale	
	D	Very Superior Old Pale	1.0
	cc	Sherry, White Capsule 10 Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Scal	1.0
	С	wine, Green Scal Capsule7.50 Manzanilla, Pale Natural	0.7
•	В	wine, Green Capsule 6 Superior Pale Dry, dinner	0.6
	SHE	RRIES. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner	
		(Old Bottled) 18	1.5
•	. D	superior, Violet Capsule	
	_	quality, Black Seal Capsule 14	1.2
	٠.	Red Capsule	, 1. E
	В	Green Capsule	\$1,0
	A	Alto Douro, good quality,	Per Bo
,	POR	TS. (For Invalles and general was	
		re prompt attention.	

CLA	RETS.	-
A	Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule \$4	84.50
TR.	St. Estephe, Red Capsule 4.50	5,00
~	St. Julien 7	_
	La Rose	7.50
, 15		12,00
,	Per dos.	Ton Day
BRA	NDY.	For Bo
A	Hennessey's Old Pale, Red	
4	Capsule312	· \$1.10
R	Superior Very Old Cognac,	
_	Red Capsule	1.2
C	Very Old Liqueur Cognac,	
, .		
-	Red Capsule	1.50
D,		
	Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vin-	
1	tage, Red Capsule 24	2.00
SCO	TCH WHISKY.	
A.	Thornels Blend, White Can-	

A	Thorne's Blend, White Cap-		
	rule	8	k
\mathbf{B}	Watson's Glenorchy Mellow		•
	Blend, Blue Capsule with	_	
	Name and Trade Mark	8	C
Ç	Watson's Abelour-Glenlivet,		. •
	Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	
D	Watson's H K D Blend of		
_	the Finest Scotch Malt	1	
'n	Whiskies, Violet Capsule	IO	1

Watson's Very Old Liquour Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsulo 12 irish whisky. A. John Jameson's Old, Green John Jameson's Fine Old. C John Jameson's Very Fine

Old, Green Capsule...... 12 GENUINE BOURBON WHISEY. fine old, Red Capsule, with Name. 10 A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.4.50
B Fine Unsweetened, White

Fine A. V. H. Geneva..... 5.25 Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule 12 Good Leeward Island ... \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS. Maraschino Benedictine Herring's Cherry Cordial Curaços Chartreuse Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

-THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

he hongkond felegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY AUGUST 6, 1891.

MEDICAL MISSIONS IN CHINA. EVERYORE must deplore that an Institution of such usefulness as the Canton Medical Mission Hospital should have suffered the loss of its funds and be left stranded by the collapse of the old-established firm of Russell & Co., which firm took a leading part in the creation of the Hospital, and an active interest in its success. we recollect correctly the Medical Mission Hospital at Canton was established under the superintendence of Dr. Peter PARKER in 1835, succeeding a temporary one formed earlier in the century, at Macao, under Doctors Morrison and Samuel Brown. Whatever difference of opinion there may be in regard to the Missionary question, there can be none in regard to the benefit which Medical Missions confer on the Chinese generally. Take the one referred to as an example (which has been so ably and beneficiently presided over for many [37] years past by Dr. KERR) and it cannot be denied that the benefits which it has conferred on the people are recognized throughout the whole of Southern China, by native and foreigner alike. Second only to Saturday for the attendance of Capt. Stavers of it in benevolent usefulness is that presided over by Dr. Wenton at Fatshan, which has been so admirably conducted that this year Dr. Wenyon has had the satisfaction of announcing that it is now self-supporting. encashed last month for the service of the The pioneers of this briefly sketched benevolent branch of Christian ethics, men like Morrison, PARKER, BROWN, HEPBURN, Rie £E484,000 and £E244,000 respectively. Hosson etc., etc., with those above mentioned, must always stand forth as true by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the benefactors of mankind in the Far East. and be far removed from the jibes and jeers so easily made at the expense of Missionaries following in the true steps of their Divine instructor. There are black sheep in every fold, and in some of the Treaty ports as well as at other places, we witness men under the shield of their sacred cloth acquiring land or property for Dalrymple for the post, but suppose they are of personal aggrandizement, oblivious to all the tenets of the religion of which they profess to be living examples. Is it fair that the Missionary cause should be exposed to these jeers because a few prove themselves unworthy followers of a grand faith? Yet it is popular to decry the Missionary

everywhere. Missions are supported by private and gratuitous contributions, by those who have faith in the proselytizing principle, and however we may think this erroneous, they have as much right to their opinion as we have to ours; and are entitled to expend their money whichever contribute; our assistance is not solicited; our business is not interfered with. The Missionaries persevere in their self-allotted tasks,—unostentatiously as a rule—and unobtrusively work out the problem that they have set themselves to. So far as a pretty extensive experience **goes** [we have never seen any harm done by their the amount of success they achieve, but found so efficacious. as to the Medical branch, the good done by it is undoubted and almost incalculable. Suffering and pain are and all this without interference to the patients' religious views, so that appeals to that sense, of gratitude which makes the true Medical profession, in our opinion, the most sublime on earth, and associates its humanizing and soften-0.75 ing influence upon a common humanity. This is the reward of the Medical Mission labourer. Their work is not confined to one sex only, but the women, a class throughout the Orient bound round by the most rigorous ties of seclusion, are brought within its benevolent and soothing influence. How far this is proved a perusal of the Reports 1,10 of the Canton and Fatshan Missionary purpose publishing in a few days, together with some further comments. 1.00 | meantime we appeal in the strongest manhour of need to the rescue of an Institution 1.00 so separably bound up with the history of degree towards the present position now

TELEGRAMS

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

occupied by Foreigners in China.

LONDON, July 27th. Cholera has broken out at Jeddah and Aleppo and is still raging at Mecca; there are two hundred deaths daily in the latter city,

A collision between excursion trains adaptred at St. Maude, a suburb of Paris; fortyroine passengers were killed outright and over one hundred injured, many of them fatally ; the railway carriages afterwards ignited and a number of passengers were burned alive; the scenes were of a terrible and distressing nature.

fully soth. On leaving Cronstact the French squadron now visiting there will proceed direct to Perts- then to lay the Oplum foundations of the mouth, where spontaneous arrangements are ! "Princely House."

being actively carried out in order to give the floct a fitting reception,

BELGIUM August 4th. The Queen is dangerously ill and has received the last Sacrament.

SPAIN." A movement in favour of a Republic has taken lace, and numerous arrests have been made.

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)

CANTON, August 6th. The telegraph line between Hongkong and Canton, which has been interrupted since the typhoon, has been restored as far as Hungham. (Kowloon Docks). Complete restoration is expected to be effected to-day. Telegrams may be sent from Hungham Station.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co informs us that the Company's steamer Canton left Shanghal for Hongkong this morning.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs, Amhold Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutua S. N. Co.'s steamer Ooback, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday for this port and may be expected on, or about, the 11th inst

HONORONG has been saved, at least so think the two feminine scouts from the Salvation Army, who have been preaching the doctrine of purity at Singapore for some months past. They sailed from the latter place to open fire on Penang last week.

THE first prosecution under the new Sunday Ordinance was to have been conducted at the Magistracy to-day, but it was postponed until the Paste, who is charged with having allowed cargo to be worked on board his vessel on the "Loards Day."

ACCORDING to the monthly statement of the Caisse of the Egyptian Public Debt, the amount Unlfied Debt was £E235,000, and for the Preference Debt &E112,000. The total amounts encashed since the payment of the last coupons

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

"The Tar's Farewell"....Kappey.
"Varsity"......D'Egyille

THE new Directorate deal of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has resulted in transforming Mr. H. L. Dalrymple, the ex-Chairman and Director, into Superintending Auditor. We-confess we know not the superlative qualifications of Mr. such a nature as to carry overwhelming conviction into every breast in Hongkong and elsewhere—especially elsewhere.

THE Siam Mercantile Gazette says that not a single member of the Foreign Consular body was present at the late sod turning of Siam's and it seems rather difficult to believe such a statement, coming as it does from a source that I the present juncture. is so eminently anti-Slamese. The Gazette is so conspicuous in this direction that it sticks out as a "crank" of the —— well, first water.

WE are in receipt from Dr. Kerr of Canton, of the admirable Report of the working of "The past year, and we shall have pleasure in a few sister-establishment under Dr. Wenyon at Fat- | on "tenders" to raise her, or-get rid the most obtuse, that Medical Missions have a failed to grasp.

THE O. & O. steamship *Gaelle* was safely docked at the Cosmopolitan Dock last night, for her periodical examination. It was found that it only required a broom to sweep off any attachments, before she was in perfect condition to be re-painted. This says much in favour of the advance science is making in this direction, when "International" and similar compounds efforts, however much we may question for the coatings of Ocean steamers' bottoms, are

INTELLIGENCE was recently received in London from Marsollies, to the effect that a merchant of Beyrout named Bayhor has obtained a firman from the Sultan of Turkey permitting him to relieved gratis by every means possible, construct a railway from that town to Damascus, in order to counterbalance the influence of the English Company, which has received the concession for a line from Caiffa to Damascus. Belgian Company has been authorised to run steam tramcars from Damascus to Hauran, while another English company is endeavouring to obtain a concession for a railway between Alexandretta and Aleppo with a view to forming a connection with Bagdad and Bussorah.

News from Acheen says that on the 8th ult. detachment of mounted infantry, when on the way to lay an ambush for the Achinese, were suddenly surprised by a force of the latter five times their number, who poured into them a shower of bullets from front and rear. The commander of the detachment and four privates fell at the first fire. but their comrades beat off the Achinese sword in hand after several volleys from Beaumont breeckloaders had been fired into them. The action lasted for reports for last year will show. These we 18 minutes when the Achinese fell back, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. In other respects the situation remains unchanged in

and to settle the arrangements for the new departure. The proposed syndicate aims at taking over all the petroleum on the market at a fixed price, and at restricting imports to meet the local demand.

WE regret to hear that the Canton Hospital is not the only sufferer by the old firm of Russell and Company disappearing from its time-honored position in China, for it is said the well known How-qua family are losers to a large extent through investments, made, by the head of the family in "old China" days, when Viceroy Lin destroyed the \$20,000,000 worth of Opium at the Bogue. Where were Sassoons in those old Opium days, some may sak? Well, though Parses firms were to the front then, in the old Directories we find that this distinguished firm confined its operations to Bagdad and India. Even Dr. Jardine had not put in an appearance

ACCORDING to last advices sugar prices in Java were declining, and planters looked with apprehension to the future. The crop there this year amounts to 800,000 piculs more than last year, and reaches six-and-a-half millions of piculs.

GOOD news has been received here concerning Charbonnages, which Company we wish al success. We are to see some of its black diamonds, "for a. "full due" on the market shortly, which will practically knock into the dust-bin those (anything but disinterested cavillers who have made it such a feast of reviling lately, although most probably they know about as much of the undertaking as our new importation—a real Jerusalem jackass,

A LONDON contemporary learns with regret that Mrs. Besant has determined 'practically to withdraw herself from the unique work of usefulness in which she has been engaged in latter years, in order to devote her time and ability to whatmany regard as the superstition of Theosophy, of which the late arch-priestess was the Russian adventurers Blavatsky, In her matured years Mrs. Besant has become entangled in this mystic web. It, however, is hoped that the influence of her name will lead no one to waste a moment on a mischievous delusion-one more of the many delusions with which the world has been humbugged from time immemorial. Against these at one time there was no more doughty warrior than Mrs. Besant herself. The pity of it !-

An inquest was held before Mr. A. G. Wise at the Magistracy this afternoon, on the body of a boat-woman named Fung Kui. Dr. Marques gave evidence as to the result of the post mortern examination which he had made. stated that there were a few abrasions on the by drowning. Chan Kwai, a boatwoman stated that she saw the deceased, who was in a boat ahead, fall into the water and witness believed that some soldiers had caught hold of deceased and had pulled her into the water. Joseph Pilipho, R.A., stated that he was on garrison police duty to Siam may, in the not very remote future at the R.E. Pier, whilst bathing was going on in | have a very direct bearing on our Indian Empire. the water opposite. Just prior to leaving he too late to afford any assistance. A soldier named Miles gave corroborative evidence, and the case was then adjourned until to-morrow.

Melbourne paper:-"The crime wave sweeps | Crookes, were all painfully suggestive. And he steadily onwards, now and then lashed into thought there was no call either for the Dr hurricane blasts of bloodshed. Witness the Priestly interference. The Prince's speech ran tragedy on the Narren River, in New South somewhat thus in reality, although the papers Wales, the other day. Peter Murray is at work have paraphrased it very freely. "I can well erecting a shed, when he looks round and sees | remember that less than a year ago I had the Kemp, the new hand, advancing towards him | high privilege of presiding at a meeting at Tranby on hands and knees, carrying a heavy axe. Croft. The meeting was not a very large one Murray cries out to him to stop, a swift thought | and was composed of a very mixed lot. Amongst coming to him that there is murder in the air; others present on the occasion, I remember were and Kemp does stop, but only to fall savagely | General W. Owen Williams, young Mr. Wilson on old William Austin, who is coming out of a and others, one of whom has since, I regret to house, and back him savagely to death with his | say, passed away. As for myself personally, I in Kemp and he turns on Murray as his next the Greenes and Wilsons used to attend my sacrifice. But Murray is a man of cool resolution, baccarat lectures, and every one will testify so he shouts to his little son to run into the to the admirable and lucid manner in which enough. He levels the weapon, and Kemp, mere boys. I have only now to beg Lord instead of running amuck, is prone with a bullet Rayleigh, to give me his address." wish that we had him on the Telegraph, at game, hadn't a proper table and that his house

ANOTHER attempt at raising H.M.S. Tweed was made last night with four lighters lashed alongside, possessing somethousands of tons buoyancy, but it did not come off. This morning, notice that the Naval Medical Missionary Society in China" for the Hospital ship had been hauled alongside for a final attempt. If this does not succeed, the days of reviewing this, together with that of its | Naval authorities will either have to fall back has already been indented upon for some sphere of usefulness their comprehension has of the appliances used, and if the authorities had put the matter in those experienced hands at the outset, they would have done wisely. If we for one moment consider the capabilities of the Hougkong and Whampoa Dock Co, under the present able superintendence of Mr. David Gillies, and that every yessel within reasonable distance of this port, of any size which has been taken in hand in time. has been successfully raised, we feel justly proud of our local institution. As regards the Tweed, if her bottom only holds out a Canton or Whampoa rigger will get her afloat and into Dock in a establishment.

> public curiosity as to these diminutive people, I to judge by that day's paper it would shortly and Mr. W. Cross, the Liverpool naturalist, at lose. The slight soreness among a small colleconce gave orders to his agents to obtain if tion of shipowners at this port would speedily possible a good specimen of this peculiar race. wear off and the British Mercantile Marine After a lengthy search a remarkable female Officers' Association be looked upon as being dwarf was procured in Africa, where she was benefactors by many others besides the scafaring yesterday afternoon, Young Min San, Tsang brought from the native tribe and sent to the community. Jamacia Exhibition by Mr. Cross's agent for show purposes, attracting great attention there. | Seamen's Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Gurney Gold- \$7,000 in cash and \$20,000 in securities. was brought to England, and a few days address :--

sufficient guarantes of tend sides.

A SINGAPORE contemporary says that, owing to the dry season, river communication in Pahang has been most difficult, and several of the Raub boats are laid up. The mining prospects at Raub are at present good; but there will be much difficulty for some time to come in getting new machinery up. Meanwhile the dryness of the season helps forward exploring operations by primitive methods.

ACCORDING to a Return just laid upon the table of the House of Commons, the total revenue of the Church of England is £5,469,171 from ancient endowments, and £284,386 from private bounty since 1703. The ancient endowments of the Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees amount to £87,827; of cathedral and collegiate churches, £192,460; of ecclesiastical benefices, £3,941,057; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £1,247,827. The income of the Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees from private bounty (since 1703) is £11,081, that of the ecclesinstical benefices being £272,605. The income from Queen Anne's bounty is £700. And Anglican Hongkongites require special grants, etc., for the up-keep of their religious establishment. Churches now-n-days appear to be run on strict commercial principles.

WE to-day conclude the second article on "The Truth about the Mekong Valley" which we feel sure will be read with intere t. In view of the important political part which Siam seems destined to play in the Far East, and the evident desire of France to encroach upon the country, it should be clear to all Englishmen that they require to be extremely vigilant concerning the general drift of M. de Lanessan's policy, who as Governor General of Tong-King, represent a Power which does not view our colonia expansion with any great amount of friendliness With regard to Hongkong's interests in the body, but in his opinion death had been caused | country, we may mention that last year the im ports from Siam to this port exceeded \$10,000,000. while the exports amounted to nearly \$5,000,000 These facts alone form a sufficient reason for our giving such prominence to the matter, without our pointing out that French aspirations

heard cries and saw a gunner named Harper. THE following para, from Artel is quite worthy jump into the water from off the pier, and reproduction. The Faraday Centenary.-The swim out to deceased's sampan, but he was Prince of Wales presided last week at the Baccarat Centenary-I should say the Faradaylecture. He felt a little hurt at some of the names of the other fellows present. Sir A. Campbell Professor Dewar, Sir G. Stakes, Sir S. Waterlow, HERE is a good sample of reporting, from a Fellow, D. Playfair, and Sir J. Fayrer, Professor house and bring out his gun. Only just promptly I delivered those lectures to those who were was full up at present.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION.

way they like. We are not asked to shan, when we trust to be able to convince, even her by public auction. The Dock Company from Hon. J. J. Keswick on the Sunday Cargo- working. Such a law has come into force of ever, did not put in an appearance but in a under Gsd to tue personal action of Sir William

the interests of other people were concerned. was also to be congratulated that the stigma of of this growing colony. (Loud applause.) THE wonderful accounts given by Mr. H. M. white slavery was now removed. Singapore in Stanley about dwarf tribes in Equatoria roused that respect occupied an unique position, which able address closed the meeting,

When the Exhibition closed the dwarf | smith, made the following pointed and sensible

Mr. Cross was surprised to receive Since you have always been very kind and instructed by Mr. Redyk, defended the first a telgram from his agent reading, "Come courteous in acknowledging the services which defendant, and Mr. Wotton the second and immediately; dwarf here; cannot do with I have been in any way able to accord towards | third defendants, this sort of ballast." Mr. Cross at once the great object of obtaining for the port of started for London, and took the dwarf Hongkong the benefit of a Sunday rest, and since My father is dead. His name was Tso Wing safely to Liverpool. She is just 36m, in height, you have asked me to address you on this happy | Yung. My mother is living. She lives at 230, well developed, jet black complexion, and has occasion of the Ordinance having become law. Queen's Road, I was married on the 23rd peculiar monkeyish expression, her nose I hope you will kindly bear with me in the few January, 1891, A suit is now pending in the being almost flat with her face. In Jamacia | words I have to say about it. And first I would | Supreme Court for administration. I am a ward she was taught to speak English, and now remind you though there is not much fear of lof the Court and receive an allowance of a to per converses freely with all comers. In Jamacia, your forgetting or overlooking it, that the month. I am entitled to one share under my too, the dwarf was taught to smoke, and she has members of the Mercantile. Marine who have father's will. My share consists of houses. developed an alarming partiality for good cigars. | visited the port during the last five years, that was at school five years in Canton. I left Mr. J. Anderson, the popular and energetic have by dint of perseverance and determination before last. During the time my education was EARLY this month, says the Sourabays Hon. Secretary of the H.K. Rifle Association obtained this great boon. Those who have taken going on I frequently spent time in Hongkong ner to our fellow citizens to come in its | Courant, steps were taken in that city to has requested us to remind members that during a leading part in bringing the question of Sunday | During the last four months I have frequently The trade in | the discontinuance of the usual weekly competi- labour in the first instance before the public | borrowed money at different rates of interest. The that article there has exclusively fallen into the | tions, they are requested to endeavor to practice | and Government have done so expressly as | first loan was for \$7,000 from the defendant. hands of Chinese, smong whom keen competi- over the 200, 500 and 600 yards distances in your mouthplece. The cry against the working received \$2,800. The next charge on the estate Foreign settlement in China, and which tion has latterly kept prices down, and led view of the Inter-port "triangular" rifle match, on Sunday in port has been no pumped up agita- given was for \$5,500 to U. Ping Tong and Ho has contributed in a silent, but in no small to many importers losing heavily. The untoward turn of affairs resulted in the dealers. toward turn of affairs resulted in the dealers incentive in this direction a prize (silver cup or right-thinking men. You have carried on your The third charge was \$15,000 to Yung Ming looking forward to setting up a company styled | plate) will be given to the compiler of the highest | endeavour for this desired object with laudable | Chan, of which I received \$6,000, I afterwards the Petroleum Kongsie of East Java," and | aggregate in not less than five complete practices | self-restraint and you have shown the community they have fixed upon a day this month to meet at these ranges. Members to be eligible must, of this Colony and you have shown the world however, undertake to hand to the Secretary | that when you wish to have a grievance remedied regularly, all their scores (good, bad and you could go about your agitation in a sensible indifferent,) made from time to time. Bisley and straightforward manner, showing the bull- I borrowed the first sum on the 16th May, and conditions must be observed, i.e:—8 inch bull dog's sturdiness but not his teeth, and quietly at 200 yards; 2 feet bull at 500 and 600 yards. requesting that your case might be considered. Position-Standing or kneeling at 200 yards. You are much to be congratulated that you have Sitting, kneeling or prone at 500 yards and 'at | had so much assistance as you have had from 600 yards. One sighting shot and seven the Press both at home and abroad, from other. rounds at each range. Accompanying such sympathizers who are interested in your welfare, took me to the Pun'An Kui, a club in score a declaration is required to be handed to I may mention the name of Commander Dawson the Secretary to the effect that the above condi- of the Church Mission to Seamen Society, from tions have been strictly adhered to and in no a leading shipowner in this colony, Hon. J. J. manner exceeded. It is hoped that a goodly Keswick and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., number of members may shew their interest in | and last but not least from the late Governor Sir. the Association and its welfare by joining in W. des Vorux and H.M. Government generally. these competitions, the scores made in which You are to be congratulated that this Sunday man, and dress so shabbily. If you want money will, to an extent be taken into account when the | Cargo-working Ordinance has come with so team for the above match is being selected. Little real friction. As you rightly feel and as has The days and hours for practice are left entirely | been expressed by yourselves, your employers' to the competitors' convenience and their own interests and your own are identical—they "You are so tall and plump, you could easily algustures to the scores will be considered a cannot be separated. And it remains to be pass for as, and you need not pay it afterwards." proved, as proved it will be without doubt, that I said I was miraid my mother and breibets

the Ordinance has become law. It will not be in any spirit of personal triumph that you are glad that all opposition has been so far are removed out of the way. You are not met to crow over a fallen foe. Bitterness and unkind feeling would be very inappropriate at such a time. You will respect yourselves and your cause too much to allow such unworthy feelings to have any place. And now after these few words of introduction will you give me your patient and thoughtful hearing as to the main question of Sunday Rest. Macgregor, better known as Rob Roy Macgregor of canoc fame, once said, "There is a feeling of dull sameness about life in those countries and places where work is not steadled and centred round one solid day in which lofty and deep things, pure and lasting things, may have at least some hours of attention." The Jubilee year of Hongkong has been marked in a most remarkable and important way by the passing of an Ordinance known as the "Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance." It is remarkable as being a bold stroke of policy on behalf, as Governor Sir William des Vœux himself justly said, of a very descrying portion of the community, and as indicating the truth that unnecessary Sunday labour can and must be prevented by legislation on behalf of those who without legislation are compelled either to forfeit their Sunday rest or else, their daily bread. It is important as giving in hundreds of cases both officers and men the benefit of a day of rest when in port and also as bearing testimony to the. fact that the Sunday rest is a good thing. recognised by a professedly Christian Government. The observance of Sunday as a day of rest has its origin in the Tewish Sabbath, an institution of divine direction. As a period of relaxation from the ordinary toil of life, when the sweat of the brow caused by daily labour for daily bread can be wiped away, it was undoubtedly first instituted. At the same time the day was sanctified or made holy by its consecration to higher and spiritual duties, reminding man that he does not live by broad alone but requires also the soul nourishment which is given by the word of God. Sunday is not however to thousands such a day of rest from labour as it was intended to be. Owing to the desperate rush of business, to trade competition and a too slack recognition of the sanctity of the day, a great deal of unnecessary work is permitted, carried on, and even enforced. Among no class of men has this compulsion been more grievously felt than among seamen. Sunday is a dies non at law. Hence Sunday work is generally bought from the workers by the payment of extra wages or overtime payments. But such an acknowledgment in the case of seafaring men of the day has become overlooked. Respectable men do not willingly strike work and refuse to obey orders, and thus it comes to pass that on board steamers in harbour. work is done on Sunday almost, without exception by every Company. The efficers are the chief sufferers, for they are responsible for the axe. Then the lust for slaughter rises unchecked feel proud to think that after racing and dining, cargo and have to tally it as it goes in and comes out of the ship's hold. An old sailor's grow! may be heard in the rattle of the winches but it seldom goes as far as the owner head office, for the obvious reason that no man is compelled to stay in the Company. Where does the fault lie which produces this state of things? Not altoin his heart." How we sigh for the services of Rayleigh was understood to decline giving his gether and, only with the owner, otherwise a first railway. This is indeed passing strange the brilliant genius who penned the above, and address on the grounds that he didn't play the greater number of ships would be noticed without cargo boats alongside of them; for many owners, all honour to them, wish their men to have a quiet day when they do happen, which is seldom enough, to be in port on Sunday. Perhaps the one word "competition" is sufficient to indicate the variety of causes that lead to the desecration of the Englishman's day of rest. But whatever the ultimate cause, the fact exists that the only A special meeting of the British Mercantile way of preventing Sunday toil is by legislation Marine Officers Association was held at the putting all ships without exception under the Association's Rooms, College Chambers, last I necessary of obtaining a permit, which should be evening for the purpose of hearing an address I very dearly bought, for the privilege of Sunday, Working Ordinance, the Hon. gentleman how- 1st August in the port of Hongkong, thanks letter of apology excused himself on the grounds | des Vœux. By the law the working of cargo on that he doubted whether much more could be | Sunday is put at a premium. The Ordinance usefully said about the Ordinance for restricting does not say anything about ship work Sunday labour in Hongkong Harbour. The such as painting, docking &c. but such work Ordinance had now become an accomplished can now be easily prevented by the Capfact and he hoped sincerely that it would become tains themselves. And will it be vain to look a boon to all members of the mercantile marine for this? We sincerely hope not. The cargo and in no respect operate with harshness where | has always been the cause; now that is taken away, a quiet Sunday can be easily secured A letter of excuse was also read from Com- by the shipmaster. -Having touched on the mander Hastings, who had been invited to religious aspect of the subject, the rev. gentleattend, but whom a long standing engagement man concluded, -The new Sunday law for fortnight, let alone our very own representative prevented. He congratulated the Association | the port of Hongkong with its annual tonnage upon the success it had achieved. The Colony of 10,000,000 tons, marks an era in the history A vote of thanks to Mr. Goldsmith for his

the one day of rest occasionally, while it refreshes

yourselves and fits you better for your duties.

will be no loss whatever to your employers.

You are met here to night. I understand, to

record your mutual congratulations and to accord

your cordial thanks to. H.M. Government that

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Before Mr. A. G. Wise at the Magistracy Shan, and Tam Sau were charged on remand At the cordial invitation of the meeting, the with conspiring to defraud Tso Tung Shan of Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs.

Dennys and Mossop, prosecuted; Mr. Robinson,

Tso Tung Tsau-I am nineteen years of age. is, you yourselves of the Merchant Service, school and came to Hongkong the year heard that the charge was made out in Chan Tat's name. At the time it was made out I knew nothing of Chan Tat. I have lost all this money. I lost it in entertainment and gambling, the whole of the moneys were gone by the 6th June. I know the third defendant and fourth defendant. I have known the latter since my marriage. He had something to do with the borrowing of the money. At the end of May he Lower Lascar Row. The third defendant asked me what allowance I got from the Court. I said \$50 per month. He said, "What age are you." I said, "Nineteen last month."
The fourth defendant was standing by and heard what was said. He exclaimed. "You, a rich don't you think you can get some."? The third defendant took me to the Chol Fong brothel. After we had smoked, the third defendant said.

not go because I was sleepy that day. The Phrabang. third defendant came to me and asked why I

then said "You lost \$1,500 last night, let us try | are a fairly hardy, peaceable race. said to Yung Ut Wethat I had lost all my money | dom. and asked if he knew of any one who would

money. Tam Sau and Ng Mak Hoi were there. . Ng Mak Hoi did not see this money paid over. | travelling, that is all. I then went back to Chun An Kan. I did not spend the \$800 that day. On the 27th May Pung Ut Wo spoke to me about a loan for \$5,000. He took me to Mr. Ewen's office. Two or three days before going to Mr. Ewens' office Yung Ut Wo told me he knew of a friend who would lend me \$:.750, if I would give him a promissory note for \$5,000. \$687,50 was to be given to Chang Chui as commission. After going to Mr. Ewens' office we went to Mr. Phillippo's effice. At his office I executed a charge for \$5,000 and received \$2,750. U. Ping-chang gave me the money. A promissory note was also given me for \$2,250 with my name as signatory. I had never made such a note. The note was stomped. U King-chung said the thing would look better if done before a lawyer It was not a true note and was only done for the look of the thing, Mr. Phillippo, three defendants and Yung Ut Wo were present when the money was paid over. Chang Sul tore up the promissory note for \$2,250. When I left Mr. Phillippo's office I went to the club with Chung Sui and Tam San. On the way Chung Sui sald Yung Ming Chan was willing to lend me \$15,000 I was to get back the promissory note for which I had received \$800 and I was also to receive \$5,200 more. He said. "Let us go and sign at once." We went to Yeung Ming Shan's house. There I found

three papers, the promissory note, the registration paper and the declaration of age paper. These I signed. I received \$5,000 in cash and got back my promissory note for \$2,250. heard nothing about this note for \$15,000 before I left Mr. Phillippo's office. When I got these sums of money, on the 29th May, I was in the Po An Kan Club playing fantan, Tam San and Yung Ut Wo were there. I lost \$2,345 there. then went to a brothel with Yung Ut Wo. know the Chun Kai gambling club and have played there. I have heard that Yeung Ming Shan was the matter. Yang Ut Wo told me so. I was tiffining at one time with Yung Ut Wo. He said let us go to the Chun Kai gambling house of which Yeung Ming Shan is the rich master. I went and won \$100. I went again after dinner and lost \$1,900. They returned me \$50. Shortly after I got this money Young Ming Shan wrote to me asking me to take share in a gambling concern at Kowloon City. I have burnt the letter. I took a \$700 share. I gave the money to Yung Ut Wo to give to Yeung Ming Shan. I got a second letter with reference to this share from Yeung Ming Shan which has also been burnt. He told me that the whole of my share had been lost and that I still owed \$70. This I paid. Yung Ut Wo also asked me to take shares in a peripatetic gambling concern. I subscribed \$300 and got back \$4. My mother afterwards got hold of me and took me to a lawyer. By this time I had spent all my money. It was very late when she found me.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MEKONG VALLEY.

HOW A BRITISH EXPLORER FOUND IT. !! Magna est veritas, et prævafebif."

At this stage the further hearing of the case

was adjourned until Friday the 7th inst,

Then as to the importance attached to Luang something over 1,000 bamboo huts of the most, autogratic decrees made labor honorable, and | single case will show the lengths

might hear of it. He said. "Who will know of | miserable description." The only substantial It." I left and returned to my shop. On the edifice is one building for the Chief, a very 12th May I went to the Pun Au Kul and there | pleasant old gentleman who seems to have saw the third defendant. He took me into a | nothing else to do but chat with the Commispom. He said, "I have found a way for you to sioner, drink whiskies and sodas with French borrow \$4,000." He said the lender would give | travellers, traders and others and, generally me 40 per cent. of the money. I was afraid. speaking, keep his pecker up as well as circum-He said "Who need know; hesider, you need not stances permit. The Siamese Commissioner, spend it." I said to per cent. was very high | Pra Palat Banuraks, is the real ruler, and he is lent, I would give five per cent. He said he a most intelligent and able man. With referwould see the lender again. After this ence to the townships in the interior and dotted left the place and went away, about the mountain ranges on the disputed Second defendant said, "Do you want to Franco-Siam territory: they scarcely have any borrow \$7,000," because I can lend you at 40 { existence at, all, except in the elastic machinaper cent. He asked me, how old I was. I said | tions of some lew obscure journalists. Thirty twenty-one. I wanted sixty per cent, He bamboo huts of the most miserable description refused it. Third defendant pulled me into the constitute a village, in fact I have known as few verandah and said "Don't be a foel, take 40 per | 'as five huts clustered together spoken of as the cent., you need never repay it." I said I was muang of so-and-so. The French posts are twenty-one when asked, because the third said to be established all along the Eastern defendant told me to do so. He told me to go | frontiers of Siam, while the Siamese, on the to Mr. Dennys at d make out the paper. I did other hand, have quite an army at Luang

M. Macey is a Frenchman sent out by a Paris had not gone. I said I was afraid. On the 5th | syndicate to push trade with the inhabitants of May I want to Mr. Dennys' office with the third | the Mekong valley. He carries with him all defendant. Second, and fourth defendants were | sorts of bright-coloured ornaments, silk thread there. Mr. Dennys refused to have anything to | wools and nic-nacs for which he has vainly do with the matter. Third defendant said endeavoured to find buyers. The poor people we would go to another solicitor. He have no use for such articles, and even if told us to go to the Pun An Kui and they had it is doubtful whether they would await him there. He can e ofterwards and said care to part with their rice (and that is the we would go to Mr. Rodyk's office. Mr. only commodity they could barter with-Rodyk's clerk said he would require \$100 as fees. | buying for cash down being almost out of I did not see Mr. Rodyk. I should not know the question) for what, to them, would be Mr. Rodyk if I saw him now. In Mr. Rodyk's luxuries. But even should M. Macy succeed office were the three defendants and myself. I in getting together a few piculs of rice, sat and waited there for about an hour. Mr. and a few ounces of raw cotton, and a pound or Rodyk's clerk, Mr. Ng Mak Hoi, made up two I two of cardamons, by the time he has sent it to papers in English and told me to sign. I do Bangkok or over terrible mountain passes into not understand English. The documents were Tonquin, its value, let alone all consideration of not read over to me, but one I understood | profit, would be swallowed up in transit expenses. to be a promissory note, the other a registration | Without a railway the Laos country can become I received the money in Mr. Rodyk's nothing more than the home of a poor rura office. The second defendant gave me \$2,800 population; and as capitalists, of a sufficiently I do not think Ng Mak Hoi knew how much | philanthrophic turn of mind, cannot be found to was paid to me. The third and fourth defen- plunge into a a costly and unprofitable enterdants saw the money paid. When I received prise, it can never pay to carry the produce of the money I gave third defendant \$860, in all, those distant regions to the markets of Europe. \$700 for himself. \$100 for Ng Mak Hol, also a even supposing, for the sake of argument, that jurther \$60 to Ng Mak Hoi for fees. I did not | there is marketable produce to be had there in see him pay any money to Ng Mak Hot. I took large quantities, which is certainly not the case. away \$1,940. The second and fourth defendants | So much, then, for "the richest and most both saw me pive this money to the third. 'Be- | fertile region of the Far East." Then, again, fore this day I had not received on account any- there is the question of "the wast mineral thing. All I got of the \$7 000 was \$2,000. I wealth of the whole region." Up to the received this money between I and 2 p.m. I present time neither gold, coal, or from have been went then to the club with the third defendant. found there in paying quantities; but even were There I met Yung Ut Wo. He introduced the endless mountain ranges crammed full of himself. We both went for a walk. We went sapphires, rubies, emeralds, tons of gold, blocks to the Pun Sun-in and we gambled at fantan, I of silver, chunks of copper, and thousands of lost \$500. None of the defendants were there. miles of the best steam coal, the cost of transit Yung Ut Wo did not play and when he found I to and from the mines would take the gilt off the had lost \$500 he took me away. On the same | ginger-bread, to say nothing of the deadly day he took me to another gambling house to malarial fever which, seizing every white man win back the \$500. I lost \$600 more. Yung | that sets foot in those poisonous valleys and Ut Wo did not play." He then took me to the jungles would be certain to kill European Kwai Fung brothel in Lower Lascar Row and I | engineers and miners wholesale. The people of spent the night there. That cost me \$30. He | the Mekong valley and Luang Phrabang regions

and win it, back." He took me to the Shen Ka | . Yes. M. Pavle is the Chief of the French gaming house, where I lost another \$500. He Boundary Commission. He has done a lot of then took me to the Wu Yung Lan eating house, hard work; has left a good impression on the where I ordered a foreign supper and sent for the minds of the Siamese officials (who speak well third and fourth defendants. The supper cost of him), and will probably turn up in Bangkok me \$50 After supper there was some talk of | before very long to effect a settlement of the my borrowing more money. Third defendant | question of the Eastern boundaries of this king-

Slave-hunting! Marauding! Oh, dear no lend me more. Yung Ut Wo said "Go to the Nothing of the kind. I neither heard nor saw Pun Au Kui, and when I have settled anything of the sort. Had such evil practices I will come there... Three or four days after the either been prevalent, or had any existence in dead and buried a month before a caravan suppor I heard about the loan. On the 22nd fact, I could not have falled to know it. The May the third defendant took me to second | people appeared happy and contented with their defendant and said he would lend me more lot, they never having known of a better condition. As to discourtesy, I may say that during the Ng Mak Hoi said the two papers signed with many years that I have travelled in the interior reference to the \$7,000 loan would be returned of Slam I never heard an angry or harsh or and two fresh ones given as the first two could insulting word used towards myself, and have not be signed. That day I signed a promissory | found perfect security everywhere. Of course note to Chan Tat for \$5,000 and received \$800. one has to exercise tact and discretion when

We are indebted to an old and distinguished resident for the following additional authentic historical facts respecting the foundation of the modern Kingdom of Siam by Phya Tak in

Phya Tak was successful only through the instrumentality of two great generals known as Phys Chakraksi (i.e. the founder of the present dynasty, the present King's great grand-father) and the other his brother Phys Sureverl (i.e. the Wangna or, as called by Europeans, the second King of the first reign of the present dynasty). Phys Tak founded only the west bank of Bangkok, as his capital.

The subjugation of the Shan States, Malay Peninsula. Cambodia, and the whole valley of the Mekong was carried on personally by the said two great generals, especially the valley of the Mckong which, for the first time in the history of Siam, was successfully brought under Siamese rule in A.D. 1779.

Phys Chakraksi, who was then in Cambodia suppressing the revolt there, was compelled to succeed Phya Tak owing to a revolution that broke out in the capital of Slam, through Phya Tak becoming insane and cruelly oppressing the people, and by Phys San, another officer of Phys Tak's who dethroned his master and usurped the sovereignity. The people then found no more suitable successor of Phya Tak then Phya Chakrakri, and so elected him Ruler.

The good qualities of this great general, Phya Chakrakri, are fully and briefly recorded in Burmese records and in Sir Arthur P. Phayre's words (vide page 217) ;-

"Phys Tak had been succeeded on the throne of Siam by Phys. Chakrakri, the ancestor of the present King of that country. For greater security against Burmese attacks, he removed the inhabitants of Bangkok from the west to the east bank of the river. Being a man of ability and courage he led the Slamese armies in many actions since the fall of Ayuthia in A.D. 1767, and had revived the spirit of the people, which, after the conquest by Bureng Naung, (A.D. 1564), had been cowed under the superior force of the Burmese. The confidence thus infused into the Siamese was manifested by the vigorous attacks made on the

The foregoing will, we think, suffice to prove to our readers, from the evidence of an eminent eye-witness, that the resources, magnificence, productions, and brilliant prospect of the Mekong Valley and Luang Phrabang regions exist only in the fickle minds of those who indulge in the mischievous pastime of telling and writing stories which are "with falsehood season'd." - Bangkok

THE CAIRO OF TO-DAY.

To the fatalist who believes that human endeavor is an insignificant factor, if a factor at | to all in Egypt. The extravagance of the all, in the development of a people, the recent | Khedive, about which so much adowas made by history and present condition of the land of European newspapers, was simply a drop in the the Pharcahs must be an inexplicable fact. bucket. He spent no more and probably not as Within the memory of this generation, the much as any of his predecessors. But he learned people were lazy to the last degree, the land swarmed with beggars, and the soil, though the bis money from foreign money-lenders, chiefly richest in the world, produced scarcely more | English, French and German. Excepting the than enough to supply the wants of the native population. Mohemed All, the great governor of | dealings, these bankers and speculators as a Phrabang as "an important trade centre." It Egypt, a man of restless energy and enterprise, class proved harples alongside of whom doesn't begin to be one. The town consists of took the matter in hand and by a series of Shylock was a monument of generosity. A

The begger has been forced into the ranks of the engineer said, "It's merely business. I industry, and is not as numerous in the Nibilistic I refused to pass those engines and take

the Egyptian. While the country is admirably better and no worse. situated for manufactures, the authorities so

per cent. on home-made cotton-seed oil. The Sociologic News. land produces thousands of tons of seed, which are taken to Europe, there pressed and converted into oil, candles, soap, glycerine and oilcake. The merchants of Alexandria saw an opportunity to increase local prosperity, and built a mill. This, with inexperienced hands prospered and was able to compete with the imported cotton seed products on equal terms. It had no more than displayed its ability to make money for both capitalist and laborer, when the tax referred to was suddenly enacted, and as was undoubtedly intended by the powers that be, the industry became a thing of the past. Upon even terms, Egypt could make cotton thread, cloth, and lace cheaper than any other country. This would injure, if not ruin, English trade in the northern part of Africa, as well as in Asia Minor. For that reason every attempt to start cottonmills in this land has been frowned at by the government.

As a consequence Egypt is essentially an agricultural country, with every probability it will remain so, as long as England holds the reins of power. Yet even here, there has been a singular disregard of the principles of commerce which are obeyed in every other country. When a land raises large crops, the first thing to be done is to move them to the mercantile centres, and to move them requires good roads. bridges, water-routes and railways. Of these Egypt can not boast. Roads, there are none. There are camel paths and donkey paths. They are usually on the levices or canal banks, and ware irregular and dangerous. The crops are transported on the backs of the two useful animals named, but the transportation is slow. and expensive. If a famine broke out in Khartoum, or even Dongola, the people would be could reach them from Jantch or Duhampoor, and even were they alive, the cost of transportation would make flour of the value of silver. There are but few bridges, and they belong mainly to the railroads. Instead of bridges, there are ferries numberless. They are all of one type. A cumbrous flat boat, which is pulled along a rope fastened from bank to bank. The charge, small enough to an American, is large from a native standpoint; the delay is great, and when the river is very high in the flood season, or low in the dry season, the boats are seldom usable. The water routes are the chief and the best means for carrying goods. But they involve a pitiful waste of time and energy. The boats, called dahablehs, are flat bottomed, high prowed sloops with one lateen sail. With a very favorable wind, which occurs once in ten times, they make about five miles an hour; on most occasions they are drawn by sinewy Arab, who manages to make both himself and boat cover space at about two miles an hour. The railway system of Egypt is a capital example of " how not to do it." Though there are no serious engineering difficulties to surmount, and the cost of labor is ridiculously low, yet the fares and freight rates are almost prohibitively high. The aim of the management seems to be the devoting their lines to the soldier and pleasureseeker, to the exclusion of everything else. Little or no regard is paid to the transfer of mails, to the upbuilding of a large commutation and local traffic, or to making connections with steamship lines. On the main line from Caire to Alexandria, the retardation of the trains is from fifteen to thirty-five minutes per train; on the line from Catro to Suez it is anywhere from a half-hour to four hours. The freight traffic is not neglected; it is not considered.

Under such auspices, the lot of the agriculturist is not a happy one. His rent and land-taxes are onerous enough, but they are further increased by special taxes and a poll tax. (When he takes his goods and crops to the nearest city. he is stopped at the gates by the police and "History of the Burmese," in the following soldiery and compelled to pay an octrol upon al he brings. If, the year through, his income averages 25 cents a day, he is very happy. He pays wages proportionate to these figures. To the day laborer he pays from 10 to 20 cents a day. So grinding is this unnatural poverty, that the women and the children work the same as the men. Little boys of three to six years lead the Egyptian buffaloes to their daily work and mount guard over them the day long, and girls of the same age shell corn, pick beans, gather cow dung and fashion it into rude cakes for fuel, or collect scraps of wood and pieces of bushes and brambles. In every market town you can see groups of little toddlers sorting grain with a anickness and accuracy worthy of an adult. For this work they are paid from 2 to 5 cents. In many fields it is cheaper to use human labor than to use machinery. Of this, sorting beans or coffee are illustrations. In other fields the would-be-user has not the cash to buy the instrument or mechanism required and keeps on as his ancestors did in the days of the Pharoahs. A good pump that with two men would do the work of eight, costs about \$30 in Egypt. The farmer to whom it would be a priceless boon, not having the \$30, continues to employ the 8 men, and pays them chiefly in farm products

and not in cash. The cause of this universal poverty is known financial tricks they never knew, and obtained Rothschilds, who were fair and upright in their

idleness a disgrace as well as a crime. To carry which Christian bankers will go with modern theory into practice, he compelled the people, debtors. A government note for 6 months notens votens, by the inducement of the whip, for £1,000 was sold for \$400, and at maturity the rod and the bastinado. His successor, was taken up with a note for 6 months for £1,500, Ismail Pacha, less regardless of the feelings which was paid. In other words, at 275 per cent. of his subjects, nevertheless pursued the The rapacity of the money-lenders was sursame policy. Tewfik Pacha, son of Ismail, passed by that of the foreign office-holders. A the present incumbent, follows in his father's lot of flimsy, if not worthless liceomotives footsteps. He is, however, but the figure- were bought by a French agent of the Khedive, head of Great Britain, which rules the land and duly examined and approved by another more absolutely that it does any city, ward or | agent, an English engineer of high distinction. parish at home. The result of these changed The price paid was £18,000 cash (\$90,000) conditions is visible at first sight. More land is Of this £3,000 (15,000) was paid to the under cultivation to-day than at any time in the engineer £3.000 (15,000) to the purchasing past five centuries, and larger harvests are pro- agent, and no one knows how much more duced per acre than ever before in that period. to outside parties. When remonstrated with

capital as in New York, Boston or Chicago. | the hush money, some other fellow would, and The food supply has so increased that the cost I should lose my position, whose salary alone in of living has been reduced to very, low figures, Lr,600 (\$8,000) a year." In this case there was while wages on the other hand have held their retribution. For shortly after accepting the own. The country flourishes, and its national locomotives, one of them blew into atoms, ruindebt is being liquidated gradually but certainly. | ing for life a brother of the engineer. Another This is the bright side of the picture, but its | cause of expense to the people is the army of reverse is not so agreeable. The policy of the foreign office-holders who have been folsted present administration (which as stated, in upon them by military force. They are like the English) is to favor England at the expense of carpet baggers of the reconstruction days; no

It should be added that despite the evils impose taxes as to kill any existing industry and | recounted, the people are patient, polite, sober to prevent the formation of new ones. Thus the and moral. They sing as they work, or chantsugar-cane grows like a weed and might be the long quotations from the Koran. The children basis of great manufacture. Yet the political are round, bright-eyed, smiling and playful. All conditions imposed are such that it is profitable of them, old and young, are kind to one another, to export raw sugar to France and England, to and equally kind to their dumb animals, the there refine it, to bring it back to the very town | donkey, camel and horse, the buffalo, cow, goat where it was grown and there sell it for less than and sheep, the cat and dog. Courtesy and what the native augar would cost under existing | hospitality are the rule everywhere. There is a great future in store for a race which can endure A second illustration of the present policy was so many hardships and still preserve intact the afforded lately by the imposition of a tax of 8 | bigher attributes of humanity.—"E. S." in the

> SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable: It is very lattening and strengthening. It will case at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply It.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China .- [Advi.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th August, 1891.—At 4 p.m.							
STATION.	Lerometer red. to sea level and 35 ° Fah.	Tempera-	Humkliy.	Direction of the second of the	are P	Weather.	Kain ast
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6th August, 1891.—At 10 s.m.							

6th August, 1891.—At 10 s.m.							
STATION.	Estructor red, to rea lers, and 32° Faht,	Tempa 1-	Hemidity.	Direction 1	Force. P.	Wenther.	Kein bac
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Manila	*****	***	(**	SW.	™ .	" "	1 ***

The barometer stationary. ' Gradients gentle for south-east winds. Weather overcast, very moist and warm. (Issued a:

hundredths. s—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of six saturated with moisture being too. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale, 6-State of the weather, 5 Blue sky, c Detached clouds, & Drissling rain. / Fog. & Gloomy, & Hail, I Lightning;
o Overcast. & Passing showers, & Squally, & Rain, & Snow, & Thunder, & Visibility, as Des wet). y—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. Dosseck.

Hongkong Observatory, 6th August, 1891. To-dan's

PUBLIC AUCTION

Advertisements.

MILLINERY AND DRAPERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd., to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY. the 8th August, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m. Without Reserve,

The Remaining Portion of a quantity of MILLINERY, DRAPERY, LADIES' DRESS. MATERIALS. HOSIERY, and other GOODS. TERMS OF SALE :-- Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, 6th August, 1801.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, White. BOMBAY, ADEN, HODEIDAH, Massawah, Suakim, Jedda, Suez,

PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE AND FIUME. (Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, Madras, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS). THE Company's Steamship

Captain G. Messel, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at NOON. Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior, to date of sailing. For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"MACDUFF," Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above port on the 28th instant. For Freight, apply to DODWELL CARLILL & Co.,

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

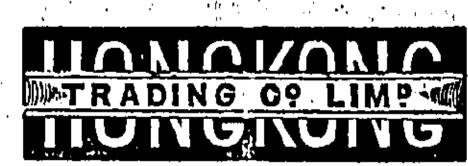
Intimations.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SPLENDID VARIETY,

4, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL.



4, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL

NOVELTIES.

LADIES' OUTFITTERS.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

(From 7. Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard). THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL and at London, Shanghal, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING-REPAIRS. Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. 16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people

devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade.

NAVAL CONTRACT-1891-92.

EALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the NAVAL STOREKEEPER, until 10 a.m., on MONDAY, the 17th instant. for the SUPPLY of TEA for the use of H.M. Navy for One Year ending 31st August, 1892. Printed Forms of Tenders and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved. Hongkong Victualling Yard,

6th August, 1801. THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING

> COMPANY, LIMITED. TO LET.

AT KOWLOON. FEW HOUSES In KNUTSFORD TER-RACE containing 5 Rooms each and

Cheap Rent. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

Path-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation.

& AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 6th August, 1801.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

URING this and next month members are recommended to practise at the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges-Bisley rules; and 7 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent in to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the compiler of the highest aggregate of not less

than 5 practices. . ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1801.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

'IN BANKRUPTCY,

Re ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC Instructions have been received from Mr. GEORGE WREFORD. Official Receiver, High Court of Justice, London, authorising the undersigned to act on his behalf in all matters pertaining to the above estate. Al Creditors of the said firm at Hongkong are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned, and all Debtors to the said firm are hereby notified that payment may only be made to the undersigned.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

NOTICE.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1891.

RIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS ... I ce House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. CABINETS from \$6 a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Penvirong, 24th September, 1800;

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY,

LIMITED,

CHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS quantity, xis sufficient to effect a permanent are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR wone of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,

ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14. Praya Central, will receive prompt attention. In the event of complaints being found

necessary, communication with the Undersigned Is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectily the cause of distratisfaction. D. GILLIES

Hongtong, 15th August, 1884.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA, (Sole Agents for Mike Coal Mine). HAVE OPENED THEIR BRANCH HOUSE IN SINGAPORE, from 1st July instant.

Tel: Address-" Mitsui," Singapore, New Building, Battery Road, Singapore,

G. FALCONER & CO., TX JATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-FACTURERS and IUWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

W. S. MARTEN

-No. 48. Oreen's Road Centrel.

ARTISTIC DECORATOR, 2. DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1800.

DENTISTRY. FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

MODERATE FEES.

WONG TAI-FONG Surgeon Dentist. (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),

THE BANK BUILDINGS. QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ld.).

HAS REMOVED ale

CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1801.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free. Hongkong, 18th March, 1801.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

WORLD-FAMED

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

TOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Discuses, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-

failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Discases. Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it [38] removes the cause from the blood and bones. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the

Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to

test its value. THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS. Clarke's Blook Mixture is sold in Bottles 25. od. each, and in cases, containing six times the cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark-" Blood Mixture."

CAUTION. Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless, imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprin-

cipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which [15 | Bose are genuine,

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, tum New Issue -200 per cent. premium, buyers. share, buyers. China Traders' Insurance Company-\$631 per share, sellers. share, sales.

North China Insurance-Tis, 275 per share, Canton Insurance Company, Limited-\$107 per Yangtere Insurance Association-\$102 per

share, buyers. On Tai Insurance Company, Limited-Tis. 150 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company-\$310 per share, buyers, China Fire Insurance Company-\$832 per share,

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company-\$00 per cent. premium, buyers. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.-\$32 ex div., per share, buyers. China and Manila Steam Ship Company 60,

per share, sellers Hongkong Gas Company-\$131 per share, Hongkong Hotel Company-\$65 per share, Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited -30 per cent, discount, buyers. Douglas Steamship Company-\$40 per share,

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited-\$182 per share, sales and sellers. Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited-\$83 per share, sellers. (10) | 1 | 12 Hongkong Ice Company—\$87 per share, sellers. Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited

-\$75 per share. Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited-\$7 per share, sales. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited-\$19 per share, ex. div., buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B-21 per cent.

premium, seliers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C-5 per cent. premium, buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E-14 per cent. Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company.

Limited-\$113 per share, buyers. The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited-\$25 per share, nominal. Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co. -\$32 per share, buyers. The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited-\$0.85, per

share, sellers. Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$91 ex New Issue per share, sales and sellers. The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited -\$4 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company-\$82 per share, sellers. Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$340 per share, The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited-\$47 per share, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, The Steam Launch Co., Limited -nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers. The China-Borneo Co., Limited-\$9 per share, The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited

-\$12 per share, sellers. The Green Island Cement Co.-\$15 per share, The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited-\$80 ex, per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited-\$151 per share, The West Point Buildings Co., Limited-\$25

per share, buyers. The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited-\$5 per share, sellers. The Labuk Planting Co., Limited-\$12 per share, sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited-\$31 per share, buyers. The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—50 cents

per share, sales and sellers, The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited-nominal. The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited-\$15 per share, buyers. The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.—

\$16 per shate, buyers. The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.— Founders' shares, £150 per share, sales and

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.-£15 The National Bank of China, Ld,-60 per cent. dis. sales

The National Bank of China, Ld,-Founders' shares, \$180 per share, sellers,

EXCHANGE. ON LONDON-Bank, T. T.3/2 Bank Bills, on domand3/2} Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...3/3 Credits at 4 months' sight3/32 Documentary Bills, at 4 months

ON PARTS Bank, Bills, on demand4.07 On Demand217 ON SHANGHAL

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE VRENCH MAYET.'C The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yangis, with the French mall of the roth ult. left Singapore on the 5th Instant and may be expected here on the 12th.

THE GERMAN MAIL." The Norddelischer Lloyd Co. k Berlin of the 7th ultimo, left Singapore on the and instant and may be expected here to-ener- top-gallant-mast gone, steering north-east. THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer China," with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 15th tilt. left Yokohama on the 4th instant and may be expected here on the otherwise, and the pro-THE INDIAN MAIL OF THE BOOK AND THE TOTAL TO STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

The steamer Arratoon Apear, from Calcutta; left Singapore on the 4th instant and may be expected hereion the soth. it beared offene Canadian Man, orly modyle

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Colle steamer Empress of India left Varicobver on the actio ultimo for Yokohama, Shanghal, and Hong-

kong, STEAMERS EXPECTED:

the of all the frenches recontrages was about The P. & O. S. N. Co. W steamer Centre left Shinghal on the meraling of the 6th insomt The P. & O. S. N. Cols steamer Gwaller left Singapore on the 3rd instant and may be expected here on the oth.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer Oopack, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 5th instant and may be expected ANJER HEAD, British steamer, 1,299, J. B. Rose,

here on the 11th. The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer Chingwo, from London and, Liverpool, Union Insurance Society, of Canton-\$95 per | passed the Canal on the 28th ultimo, and may be considered due at Penang on or about the 15th instant. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Thibet left

Bombay on the 31st ultimo and is due here on The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer

Embress of China left Liverpool on the 13th ultimo and is due here on the 28th instant. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shaughai left Antwerp for this port on the 1st instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS. TOONAN, Chinese steamer, 938, J. Warwick, 5th August,-Whampon 5th Aug., General. -C. M. S. N. Co.

CHUSAN, German steamer, 623, W. Wendt, 5th August, -- Whampoa 5th August, General LIBRILE, British steamer, 865, G. Grant, 5th August,-Newchwang and Chefoo 29th

July, General.-E. C. Ray. DELTA; French steamer, 717, Abbal, 5th August, -Haiphong 7th August, General,-Messageries Maritimes.

NINGCHOW, British steamer, 1,735, H. L. Allen, 6th August,-Shanghai and August, and Amoy 4th, General .- Arnhold, Karberg

Fushum, Chinese steamer, 1,504; A. Croad, 6th | HOLETEIN, German steamer, 985, J. Bruhn, 31st August,-Shanghai 3rd August, General.-.

August,-Foochow 31st July, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General.-D. Lapraik IAMCHOW, British steamer, 1,100, Colonna, 6th

Angust,—Singapore 1st August, General.— LY-EE-MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Hezermann, 6th August,-Wuhu and Chinklang, 1st August, Rice and Wheat.—Siemssen

& Co. COSMOPOLIT, German str., 551, Schaefer, 6th August,-Cebu 1st August, Sugar.-Wieler

SISHAN, British steamer, 835, E. F. Stowell, 6th August,-Salgon and August, Rice,-Kin Tye Loong. TELEMACHUS, British steamer, 1,397, H. Jones, 6th August,—Liverpool 26th June, and Sin-

gapore 31st July, General.—Buttersield &

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE Toonan, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai. Ningchow, British steamer, for Singapore. Else, German steamer, for Manila. Zafiro, British steamer, for Amoy. Fason, British steamer, for Singapore, &c. Nestor, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

August 5, Riversdale, British str., for Nagasaki. August 5, Fohann, German steamer, for Macao. August 5, Cardiganshire, British steamer, for

August 6, Niobs, German str., for Singapore, &c. August 6, Omega, British bark, for Callao. August 6, Kalsar-i-Hind, British steamer, for Singapore, &c. August 6, Velocity, British bark, for Honolulu.

August 6, Phra Chula Chom Klas, British steamer, for Yokobama. August 6, Yason, British str., for Singapore, &c. August 6, Taisang, British str., for Swatow, &c. August 6, Blse, German steamer, for Manila. August 6, Nestor, British str., for Singapore, &c. August 6, Toonan, Chinese str., for Shanghai. August 6, Teucer, British steamer, for Amoy. August 6, Thorndale, British scamer, for Aden.

Passengers—Arrivals/ Per Delta, str., from Halphong.—Mrs. Hygom, Per Ningchow, str., from Shanghai, &c.,

Hongkong,-ro Chinese. For Singapore,-140 Per Hallan, str., from Foochow, &c .-- 168

Chinese. Per Sishan, str., from Saigon.-45 Chinese. Per Cosmopolit, str., from Cebu.-3 Chinese.

Per Ly-es-moon, str., from Wuhu, &cc.--o Chinese. Per Telemachus, str., from Singapore, &c. -38 Chinese.

Per 'Katsar-t-Hind," str., for 'Singapore." Messrs. Warren D. Barnes, A. H. Lemon, D. New, C. Genseppe, B. Biagio, B. Antonio, and Miss Nuy. For Bombay.—Messrs, S. M. Cohen and J. McElory. For London,-Mr. Blamey, Lieut. Francis J. Patteson, and Captain Macfarlane. For Sydney.-Mr. McCormick.

REPORTS. The British steamship Sishan reports that she left Salgon on the and instant. Had light

southerly winds. The British steamship Ningchow reports that she left Shanghai on the 2nd Instant, and Amoy on the 4th. Had light southerly and southwesterly winds with fine weather, and southwesterly swell.

The British steamship Telemachus reports that she left Liverpool on the 26th June, and Singapore on the 31st ultime. From Singapore to Macclessield Bank had fresh south-west monsoon, and thence had light variable zirs and fine

weather. The British steamship Hattan reports that she left Foochow on the arst ultimo. -- Had light northerly to north-west breeze and fine weather. Left Amoy on the 4th, Had light variable winds and equally weather. Left Swatow on the 5th. Had light variable winds and cloudy weather. In Foochow the steamship Hasphong. In Amoy the steamships Borneo and Pokies. In Swatow the steamship Fooksang.

The British steamship Libelle reports that she left Newchwang and Chefoo on the 20th ultimo. Experienced dirty unsettled weather off the Saddle Group, with high confused sea and strong north-east to east-north-east winds: thence to port had moderate south-south-west and southeast to east winds, weather fine and clear. On Preussen, carrying the German mails, dated, the 4th instant passed a barque, name unknown, with fore-top and top-gallant-mast, and mainthe 3rd instant, spoke the German steamship Marie, from Cheloo, bound to Whampon, in lat. 25 deg. north and long. 120 deg. cast.

For Amoy and Shanghal.—Per Teucer tomorrow, the 7th instant, at 8 30 A.M. For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsul,-Per Hatloong to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 11.30 A.M. For Salgon.—Per Amigo to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 4.30 P.M. For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per Verona to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

FIRAMERI. AMIGO, German steamer, 771, C. G. Kreidner, 3rd August,-Salgon 29th July, Rice,-

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION). Empress of Japan | Tuesday ... | Aug. 11th. Empress of China. | Tuesday ... | 1st Sept. Empress of India. | Tuesday ... | Sept 22nd.

CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,057, F. W. Phillips, 4th August,—Bangkok, and Koh-si-chang, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 5,900, Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., 21st July,-Vancouver 1st Sea, and YOKOHAMA. July, Yokohama 14th, Kobe 16th, and Woo-

sung 19th, General.—Dodweil, Carliff & Co. (In Mexican Dollars). FAME, British steamer, 227, Lieut. Wm. G. FROM HONGRONG, FIRST CLASS. Comley, R.N.R.-Hongkong Government FREJR, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 24th July,—Pakhoi 21st July, and Holhow 23rd, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GARLIC, British steamer, 4,209, W. G. Pearce, 31st July,-San Francisco 7th July, and Yokohama 25th, Mails and General .- V O. & O. S. S. Co. GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 3,020, B. Blanke, 28th July,—Yokohama 19th July, P

HONGKONG-STEAMERS.

Continued.

BISACNO, Italian steamer, 1,499, L. Baccarini,

CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,480, J. W.

27th July, General,-Yuen Fat Hong.

-Jardine, Matheson & Co.

4th August, -- Whampon 4th Aug., General

4th August,-Bombay 15th July, and Singapore 26th, General.-Carlowitz & Co.

B. Darke, 25th July,-Sydney 1st July

Moreton Bay 3rd, Cleveland Bay 6th, Cook-town 7th, Thursday Island 9th, and Port

Darwin 16th, General.-Gibb, Livingston

" Mails and General.—Melchers & Co. HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, J. Roach, 4th | 1 August,-Tamsul 31st July, Amoy 2nd August, and Swatow 3rd, General,-D. Laprak Co.

July,—Whampon 31st July, General.— Wieler & Co. HATTAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 6th LOMBARDY, British steamer, 1,570, Francis Cole. 25th July,—Bombay oth July, and Singapore 20th, General. P. & O. S. N. Co.

METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,456, Fraser, 4th August,-Barrow 4th June, and Singapore 23rd July, Rails. - Government. MONESPATON, British steamer, 1,891, Bearley 28th July,-Moji 22nd July, Coal and

General.—Order. PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.— Hongkong and Whampos Dock Co. PRESTO, German steamer, 655, J. Jessen, 31st July,-Touron 28th July, General.-

SOMDETCH PHRA NANG, British steamer, 1,057, R. Jones, 31st July,-Salgon 27th July, Rice and General -- Yuen Fat Hong VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 3rd August,—Yokohama 25th July, Malls

and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co. WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 1st August,-Calcutta 16th July, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 25th, General. —Jardine, Matheson & Co. ZAVIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban,

3rd August,-Manila 31st July, General.-Shewan & Co. SAILING VESSELS. ALTAIR, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 1st Aug.

-Tamsui 22nd July, Camphor and Ballast -Wieler & Co. AMPRITRITE, British ship, 1,685, C. A. Anderson 21st July,-Cardiff 13th April, Coals.-

CALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June,-New York 23rd January, Petroleum. -Russell & Co. CAMARA, British ship, 1,489, J. J.; Dexter, 21st July,-Shanghal 17th July, General,-Carlowitz & Co.

CARL FRIEDRICHS, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 5th July,-Cardiff arst March, Coals.—Melchers & Co. ERLEONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese

ESCORT, American bark, 634, Waterhouse, 22nd July,-Rajang 12th July, Timber.-ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,489, F. D. Waldo, 25th May,-New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene

OIL-Russell & Co. JESSONDA, German bark, 883, Aug. Oesselmann, 20th July .- Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th May, Coals.—Geo, R. Stevens & Co. KITTY, British bark, 803, Wilson, 21st July,-

ingapore 7th July, Timber.—D. Musso, MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Oloneo, oth July -- Manila 18th June, Ballast --Minnie G. Whiting, British bark, 1,221, W. H

Smith, 18th June,-New York and Feb., Kerosene Oil.-Jardine, Matheson & Co. PORTLAND LLOYDS, American bark. 1,180, A. H. Forbes, 13th July,-New York 16th March, Petroleum.—Shewan & Co. STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd

July,—Sourahaya 14th June, Ballast.— TROOP. British ship, 1,576, D. W. Coming, 4th August,-Cardiff 23rd April, Coal.-Government

XENIA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July,-Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coals. -Goo, R. Stevens & Co.

Untimations.

Br. Knorr's (Diss for Adulis 15 to 85 grains troy.)

6 the most approved and most efficacious testedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIBM, FEVER TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also he very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE | Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, " Dr. KNORR

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations ! Honekong, 20th May, 1880.

NOTICE. INYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR

ANTISEPTIC PAINT. THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Benk Bulldinge. Hongkong, 19th June, 1868.

Santary Engineer, Local Government Board,

Mails.

THE R. M. S.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN," tons, Captain G. A. Lee, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VAN-COUVER, via SHANGHAI, KOBE, Inland RATES OF PASSAGE.

	L KOW LIGHTONO LIKEY)J.	
,		Way	Pre ret	pald im,
7		One Far	4 mos,	mo
mau	uver, Victoria, Esqui-	•		
	Found, Scattle, Ta-	225	338	39
Portla	nd, Ore., San Francisco	10.4	١.	١.
Banff	Calgarry, Alba	255		
Minni	peg, Man	275	413	48

To Minneapolis, St. Paul, 285 428 499 Duluth, Minn Chicago, Ill., Kausas City, St. Louis, Mo 295 443 517 Milwaukee, Wis Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati. Cleveland, Columbus, O..... Hamilton, London, Toronto, 305 458 534 Ont..... Buffalo, Niagara Falls., N.Y... Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que..... New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y....

Baltimore, Ad., Philadelphia, > 310 465 543 Pittsburg, Pa..... Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me..... Hallfax, N.S., St. John, N.B. Liverpool and London via Liverpool Paris, via Liverpool and Lon-Pdon......

Havre, via Liverpool

Hamburg, 335 and class steamer and 1st class on rail, and and class steamer and rail, also Steerage Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application. The Steamers call at Victoria to land and

embark passengers. Return Tickets .- Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver. Through Passage Tickets granted to England,

France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials. CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points. Consular Involces of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D E. Brown, Assistant General

Railway, Vancouver, B. C. Parcels must be sent to our Office with siddress marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing. For futther information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL CARLILL & Co. Agents. Honewore 22nd July, 1801. OCCIDENTAL AND URIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS. ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

GaelleTuesday 11th August BelgicThursday 3rd Sept. OceanicSaturday 26th Sept.

THE Steamship

" GAELIC " will be despatched for San Francisco, vid Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at I P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

RATES OF PASSAGE. From Hongkong, First-class. To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoris, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, \$225.00. Scattle, Tacoma, Portland, O... J

To Liverpool and London 335.00 To Paris and Bremen...... 345.00 To Havre and Hamburg...... 335.00 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers. Special rates (First-class only) are granted to

Missionales, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials. Passengers by this line have the option proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern

Pacific or Canadian Pacific Rallways. Return Tickets, -- First Class. -- Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates :-4 months\$337.50

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does

not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Burobe. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day Visitors. previous to sailing.

tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the Rooms, and accommodation generally will be United States, should be sent to the Company's found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Trancisco. For further information as to Passage of

No. 72, Queen's Road Central. J. S. VAN BUREN, Hongkong, tëth July, 1891.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, YIA OVER. LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT

YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. ChinaSaturday 22nd Aug City of PekingTuesday 15th Sept. City of Rio de Faneiro Thursday 8th Oct.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 22nd Aug., at I P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, Flist-class. To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New \\$225.00
Westminster, Port Townsend, Scattle, Tacoma, Portland, O... To Liverpool and London...... 325.00 To Paris and Bremen 345.00 To Havre and Hamburg 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials. Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines. Central Pacific. Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return lickets to San Francisco will be issued at follow-

ing rates:— 4 months\$337.50 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of

re-embarkation at San Francisco. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through lares from China and Japan to Rurope. Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to

in Mexico, Central and South America, by the 'Company's and connecting Steamers. Freight will be received on b ard until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad dress in full ; value of same is required.

Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Scaled Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

J. S. VAN BUREN. Bongham 30th July vanj.

No. 72, Queen's Road Central,

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM FOR Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK

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THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS and Luggage.

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N SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, 1891, at 3 P.M., the Company's Steamship " PREUSSEN." Captain W. Reimkasten, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at Ganoa, Shipping Orders will be granted till 5 p.m., on the 28th, Cargo will be received on Board until to a.m., on the 20th, Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m., on the 28th August. (Parcels are not to be sent 'on Board: they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of

Packages are required. The Steamer has splendld Accommodation. and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co.,

Honokone 4th August Figs

Wotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

IR. OSBORNE begy to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shau-kiwan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View and is situated in a cool and breesy spot. There is a convenient landing jetty opposite

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Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON. THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the

'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des- furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the culsine is in experienced hands. Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best

> A. F. DO ROZARIO. Manager, ... Hongkong, 4th November, 1800.

quality only.

Sale.

CORUWYNBRON," THE BEST BREAKFAST CLARET,

> \$3.00 a dozen. "ST. GEORGE'S," A SOUND BREAKFAST CLARET,

> > \$2.50 a dozen.

\$0.25 allowance for I doz, Empty Bettles returned Samples sent on application. G. GIRAULT,

(Late Guieu Francs). No. 8, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 30th July, 1891.

F. Blackhead & Co. SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS. and PROVISION MERCHANTS. NAVY CONTRACTORS. & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. No. 11. Praya Central, (Opposise Pedder's Wharf).

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SOLE AGENT: FOR TO AHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS." HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS. SPECIALLY SELECTED, EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.

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HAMS and BACON.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK REASONABLE PRICES. ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICES.



Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA. Sole Agents in

Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.

WATERBURY WATCH Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers. SERIES E.—\$2.70 each.

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Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed. No. 8, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, and July. 1801. L1180 CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., "HRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-

SMITHS, and OPTICIANS, CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; swarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Volgtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.

MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES,

No. 5, Queen's Road, Central, CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,

(REGISTERED). N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wains, coting, Wooden Omements, Eaves, Roots, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Imple. ments, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground, Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crum-

bling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenavius. Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities. Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price

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HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

Hongkong, and December, 1880.

REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. " L MALLORY,

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, Teacher of Officers and Engineers, No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, Opposite Central Police Station,

ANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS. Author of the " NEW NAVIGATION." And an "Arithmetic" for Engineers,185. Hongkong, 7th February, 1891.

Printed and Published by ROBRET FRANCE ANTER.



THE HONGRONG TRUESCAPH, THU S. AUGUST THE HONGRONG TRUESCAPH, THU S. AUGUST TRUESCAPH, THU S. AU

N°. 2911

THURSDAY, AUGUSAB 6 con 189 Television and the stills while the still while the still and the still

At Kickiang, on the 23rd July, the wife of W. G. LAY, I. M. Customs, of a daughter. At Shanghai, on the 24th July, the wife of RAOUL DE NULLY, I. M. Customs, of a daughter. At 28, Szechuen Rond, Shanghal, on the 30th July, the wife of DUNCAN J. REID, M.B., of a son.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1801.

FLAG-FLYING AND ITS MORAL.

THE British Mercantile Marine Officers Association, displayed in our opinion execrable taste, to say nothing of audacious presumption, In calling upon the shipmasters of this colony to dress their vessels with flags on Sunday last in commemoration of what they were pleased to consider their victory, viz:—the passing of the Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance. If the Association desired to exhibit to be a fair illustration of the depth, (or height this community a picture of their insigni- for that matter)," of the intellectual and opinion in this colony, they certainly the guides of public opinion in this colony. could not have chosen a better example. I We venture to think it was to their honour for not a single vessel with the exception of one small bark, answered to their-appeal.-Moreover,-irrespective-ofother considerations which we shall dwel upon presently, what, may be asked, is the organization and discipling of an Association of British Marine Officers, who publicly invite their brother officers, superior and subordinate, "to use the property of their masters purposely to gratuitously insult and humiliate them? We submit it amounts to all this, for with one or two exceptions a majority of the principal Foreign shipping concerns in this colony opposed the measure. Besides, this course was altogether at variance with that recommended by the worthy President, Captain S. Ashron, to his colleagues from the outset, as he endeavoured to impress upon them that if they wished to succeed, conciliation—not defiance—must be their motto. As a matter of fact, however, this somewhat irresponsible association really proved itself to be no great factor in the final determination of the question; it was one of those questions which appealed to the many, far beyond any petty local considerations, even of those of this society, and it had the unanimous support of the Government of the colony, also of the Press, an unusual but by no means dispicable factor. The end having been gained, surely it ill became a minor and transient section of the community, possessing virtually no real stake or interest in the colony, to presume to such authority and, like: "chanticleer," to crow upon a dung-Furthermore, it was apparent there was a considerable section of their own class trading to and from this port, of opposite views, and affected adversely by the jat Bruni they quickly induced the old ordinance. Likewise, we have reason to imbecile savage; who was called the believe the first day's trial of its working, | Sultan, to grant them a concession at indicates, that a considerable modification I of the ordinance will be required to be made at once to-prevent it from materially doing injury to the interests of the colony, sounded from one end of the United States The interests of the Mail and River to the other. Not content with their steamers, in cases of emergency, like that | concession given by the Sultan, Rajans of Sunday last, will have to be further con- Moses, Torrey, and PARKER, claimed sidered, more especially if the working of | sovereign rights over all North Borneo, the officers and crew can be dispensed Palawan, Balabac and Sulu, and issued with, or left optional by extra remunera- warrants and concessions under a most tion. A more reasonable license fee imposing Great, Seal (A specimen o seems indispensable, as well as a more these documents we shall publish later on) equitable system of exacting it. On After having been established for some Sunday last it is said, the Government | years, Uncle Sam's children began to be made some \$500 out of the Sabbath, but I tired of paying out dollars and receiving ironically enough through the Act of nothing in return but the igrandifiquent the Typhoon was not so), the vessels and a Commission was appointed were done out of the benefit of the license the acting American Consul General by labour and boats being unobtain at Shanghai, Mr. Branzonn, being able, and there is apparently no provision | deputed to proceed to Borneo to investo recover this in the ordinance. Again, tigate matters. He was accompanied by although the Administrator quoted that I two very estimable gentlemen, Captains stereotyped and patent statement, that | Happurn and Ruggies, who were large Hongkong is not a Chinese but a British shareholders and represented the whole colony, we do not suppose his Excellency | body of Shareholders in the United States. meant seriously to deny that the Chinese | The result of this was that the whole swindle are not to be considered at all in the was exposed; Mr. Mosks was sent to matter, more especially if it can be shown, wander into other wildernesses than those that as affecting Europeans no infringe- of Borneo and, ruined by the swindle ment of the principles upon which the Captain HERBURN was found dead in measure is based would occur. Alto his bed in an Hotel the day after he gether it is lamentable that the passing landed at San Francisco, and Captain of this measure, after receiving such Ruggies put a bullet through his brains support and after so much trouble, should at Shanghai. So ended the first Bornean elicit from the class benefitted, such i scene. evidence of narrow-minded and unworthy | appreciation of its far-reaching benefits. | BECK and ALVED/ (now Sir ALVED) Instead of looking upon the carrying of DENT uniting together to take over the the measure in a magnanimous spirit; not | rights of the American Company, and only have attempts being made to dispute RAJAH TORREY who was attached to the the right of the adversaries to the measure | U. S. Consulate in Slam, was persuaded to be entitled to hold an opinion upon it, for a small consideration of a few thousand but actually the boycotting of those who dollars, certainly under \$10,000, to assign opposed the measure has been proposed [all his rights (f), to them, and upon this in all seriousness. Such conduct is on a the present North Borneo. Company par only with the worst features of the twas formed. It certainly has proved Irish league policy, and proves that a successful venture to the original connumber of the members of the Association I cessionalres, abut www question. If a other are undescrying: of the suffrages of the linvestors. have been feven the !{colour public they solicit. It is generally allowed of their money, or are likely for that that there are two sides to every question. | matter to see it in this generation. We and although we have given it unflinching base our opinion, having had isome support and combatted our, opponents experience in that island; on the following. arguments in no uncertain terms, we fully grounds. Borneo, considering its size and recognize their rights to their opinions area, is the most thinly populated country and can respect them for it, the more in the world, more especially North Borneo; so as they estucke to their guns to litaborigines are likewise an /excessively the last, and then yielded only against | indolent race, disliking exertion or labour

useful mission before it, conducted within proper lines there can be no doubt, but if it elects to follow a course so as to incite bad blood thetween employers and. employee, it will alieniate from it the support and respect of all worthy or capable of assisting it. Though given tardily, we acknowledged the advantage of the support our contemporaries gave to the Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance; unfortunately, however, this support has been of short duration, hif not entirely neutralized, through their own laches. For the China Mail, the representative Missionary organ, be it not forgotten, actually supports in its issue of Saturday the practical insubordination invited by the Mercantile Marine Officers Association and entailing the misappropriation of property utterly indifferent to the precepts of the lowly Nazarene; while the Daily Press, with a conception-at all events on Marine Matters—as vacant as a !! dead Marine.' thinks it just as well the display did not take place simply out of consideration for the feelings of owners. Such we submit to as an element in inituencing moral conceptions of those who claim to be that the majority of the officers of the Association declined to make any such reprehensible exhibition against their strongly deprecate Mr. HENRY WALKER employers, and that further, by so doing they have shown themselves to possess the true spirit of British sailors, ready to meet victory or defeat with calmness and magnanimity, or with resignation and fortitude.

> BORNEO; THE CEMETERY OF DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

In will be noticed that the Commissioner of Lands of North Borneo has been advocating in England that the youthful scions of the upper and richer middle class should migrate in batches to that veritable, cemetery of disappointed hopes,—North Borneo. We sincerely trust that none of our fellow-countrymen will be foolish enough to follow such advice, for they would discover when too late, how grievously they had been misled. North Borneo was founded upon a swindle and a tragedy, and to this day it would seem as if the shadow of those untoward events cling to it and enshroud its development. So far back as 1864 an American firm established in Hongkong, named PARKER and Company, of which a Mr. Torrey was a partner, conceived the idea of opening up the country. Representations were made in the United States of the El Dorado that was to be opened to American influence in North Borneo, and capital was soon, forthcoming in sufficient quantities to start an expedition to Bruni; the Washington Government were persuaded to appoint a Consul, and a Mr. Moses was duly accredited. On arrival Kimanis, on the coast of Borneo opposite Labuan, and here the American colony was established amidst a flourish of trumpets (for no one will dispute that prospects that had been theld out

Scene the second found Baron Ovenoverwhelming odds in Council. We | unless compelled to work for very existence. are compelled to remind the Association, Tropically sligated, with man, annual that it is only in its swaddling clothes | rain-fall unequalled in the world (for it at present, that its influence is of a minus may be said to rain 300 days out of 365) its quantity, and persevering in high reck- luxuriant vegetation has naturally continued THE GENTRAL MARKET SCANDAL less contentions will certainly not tend inchecked from the most remote times lits

covered with undergrowth and vegetation which, rich in itself no doubt reason of being continually nourished by decaying vegetation, is such that the layer upon layer of decayed vegetable matter when disturbed by the hand of man, exudes malarial exhalations which taint the atmosphere, to an extent short period, impossible. For these reasons alone and until the development of Borneo is carried out on quite, a different system that hitherto adopted, we have no faith in its immediate future still have none. Independently of this, however, the labour questlo the one which is the most difficul to solve. The unhealthiness the climate, its humidity and malarial character, as we have shown above, must have its bearing on this question, but what description of labour is going to prefer Borneo, with all these disadvant ages, when comparatively higher wages be obtained in more salubriou places nearer home? Borneocertainly can not for years to come, be in position to offer a proportionate higher wage than adjoining countries, counter balanced as it is by its situation, sparse and not attractive population, its climate and more apparent and less imaginary, we or any other Bornean official from enticing British youth to such a delusive goal, and which we correctly describe, as a Cemeter of disappointed Hopes, for as such North Borneo has certainly proven itself to be.

A PHASE OF THE WUSUEH RIOTS.

If the news from the North be true, that lioss to the rate-payers. Suffice, Hsii is a member of the Hanlin college, a was nominated as Chinese Mir. ster to and by a special professional expert selected account of his mother's death and having to inutile structure, hideous in appearance distant from the Raub Hole. It appears he go into the periodical term of mourning. is substituted in its, place, and whilst, the lifegards that as a very important find, and he Hsu is likewise a close friend of Chang contracts except for the shell of the buildings; CHIR-TUNG the Viceroy of the two Hu, and are purposely left to be subsequently made, things must indeed he serious to occasion so that ample elasticity for the stretching that Viceroy to order the arrest of his of the estimate to the utmost endurance Fine of the farmer's wife in friends eldest son upon such a grave the public will submit to is left ppenut charge. Hsu is likewise a bosom friend must likewise be as humiliating as it is of Herr G. Detring the Commissioner of disgusting, to the unofficial representant been altogether fortunate in his official tations or suggestions either ignored of career, having got into trouble and been treated with contemptious disdain by removed from office more than once a callous Executive. We can only deplore and misfortune seems to follow him, for on the part, of this community, the head of the family, of maintaining proper in this Jubilee year, to its distigurement. order in that family. Poor Hsu, to his other has well oas to its disadvantage. or a me 'disadvantages also suffers from an obliquity,' of vision in one eye having a "crossjack" optic, commonly called a squint. interfered with his holding Court appointments as the Imperial eye is never permitted to cast its Celestial glance upon any physical disfigurement or defect. The recent riots are significant in this respect, that it is evident they were inspired by the gentry and educated class, and that those so engaged were either members of the secret societies or in league with them. In the Tai-ping rebellion notone, of its leaders were men who had any classical status whatever, and this contributed more than anything else to the rebellion never to present on a visit to themines: Our propects taking any hold of the educated classes. On the contrary, here it would seem as these secret societies which honeycomb the provinces in the Yangtze valley are controlled by the educated and gentry | employee in the firm of Mossray Huttenbach class, who wish to embarrass relations with foreigners, so as to complicate their own live years inigorous imprisonment for a series of Government and to make a rebellion more feasible. It is not difficult to conceive that China is ripe for insurrection when we take a glance at the misrule and extortion prevalling everywhere throughout the country. Every system of Government which can degrade and impoverish the people his ing vogue aby the apresent a rulers aftrom Paking and Li Hung-chang downwards in the not taking sufficient bearings, before the Treatles are disregarded, and imposts are inflicted at the whim of local mandaring If history teaches us anything it is, that rebellions are the inevitable result, of misgovernment, and tif evidence of the grossest, misgovernment is not patent | and perished in the battle, of Makiang (Pagoda, enough wherever we may look in China Anchorage). An wall, is also being built day, is clear from the unusually extensive appointments of Manchus to positions in the provinces, and these continue in an increasing ratio. But that near connections of the great Li family should Bousoon kick over the traces is as surprising as it is significant. The Manchu officials holding office in the provinces, have the means of communicating direct with the Emperor through the Tartar Generals at the capital cities throughout Vicercy, or Governor, and so if at Peking,

to have a good sprinkling of the Manchu? clan distributed over the country: 20112202211 scope of its usefulness, in the an stracks of timber, and its soil is in the Legislative Council yesterday (Stat | purpose,

ulton) apowether Central Market, a that the strictures we have made lately regarding the general disdriganization of our Colonia Executive ware not fully deserved? The Central Market, whaving been more of less no source of professional trouble the Surveyor General's department of this Colony, our present Surveyorthat makes human existence, except for a General Mr. SAMURLOV BROWN, it one the plea, we conclude, that, architecture, was not his forte, requested the Government to obtain from England a specially qualified professional man to assist his vdepaytment? At great expense, a gentleman of high reputation in his profession, a member of the Institute and one strongly recommended by the Institute to the Orown Agents was sent out, and duly entered upon his dulles? Mr. SANUE BROWN, in the meantime had essayed to float in architectural, realms and produced a design for the hCentral Market, the idea of which seems to have heen taken partly from the Gaol here and partly from that quarter of the cities of Yokohama and Tokio whering the frail: sisterhood congregate. At all events it was at once condemned by Governor, DES Vœux in a minute particularly severe and particularly lucid. The design lines quite refreshing in these dull times to hear hion was made on Sunday list in the way of likewise met with the disapproval of Mr; HERBERT WILLS, the gentleman referred to. ils resources. Until these have become above, who no doubt must have given reasons in extenso for disagreeing with his chief. So the matter rested until Governor DES Votox was called away by ill health. Ito England, when no sooner is the Governor's back turned than Mr. SAMURE () Brown, quarrels (; with: his o subordinate and makes his position so unbearable, that Mr. Wills has to leave! nconvenience, and at great pecuniary isalf or fresh, forbidden to the baked and swelterthe eldest son of his Excellency, Hsii, to say Mr. Wills bas since founds the Chinese Minister to England, was the [no. difficulty. in joining of one ! of other] leading spirit in the fatal riots at Wusueh, [leading! Civil Engineering "firms in the it is startling in more senses than one. | colony. This is, however, poor enough! satisfaction to the rate-pavers of Hongkong. native of Hangchow, the capital of Che to be compelled to stand by and winess King province, and a relative by marriage the expenditure of some equarter, of value of Li Hung-chang's, as well as a protegé million of dollars upon a building hthe of the great Viceroy. He has served as design and arrangements of which was private secretary to Li Hung-chang, and condemned both by four late Governor!

the public service, "to its lapan, but never took up the post on for the purpose; while, a comparatively, Bukit, fellit, which is a place about two miles Customs at Tientsin. Hsu has not tives of this colony, to find their represen-

now when he gets a chance of retrieving culpable indifference shown in this Central his past mischances, the most grievous of Market matter, and urge upon Rate-payers, | initiation assizes, as only one of them is: all misfortunes over-takes him by the hefore it its too late, their taking action barried with murder and the other four area in the few days late his disposal was only crime of which his son is claimed to be protesting against such a grievous and charged with robbery with violence. The other According to Chinese law he scandalnus job being perpetrated by the cannot escape the responsibility, as the Public Works Department of this colony,

NEWS was received at Hankow on the 27th ulto. that two of the steamers trading to Ichang the Pachua and Yling, were ashore!

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

and on the 20th the Prince and his suite sailed. The fact that, because twenty years ago, when for Europe in the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peking.

THE Secretary of the Punjom Gold Mining Company, Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin, has received the following telegram from Mr. J. Orange, who is at Punjam are very favorable. WWill idommence to work at: Guban, to Will iship direct topportunity 26 ounces of gold. in of mont homorates of

AT, the Penang Assizes on the 23rd ultopulate Liebert & Co., named Rentens, was sentenced to forgeries: The amount of the defalcations was: hetween \$25,000 and/\$26,000 but of this sum \$16,000 had been made good by the defendant.

WE tearn that the Court of Inquiry that held to investigate the loss of the Bill thin Palls of Earn on the coast of Acheen found, on the 23rd ulto that the muste John McNell, had committed, an error of lin disaster, and consured him for it before returning

ties have acquired land to build a ... Temple Patriots" to the officers and sailors who fought I

LANOWER, for misappropriating the sum of \$07 ign been sentenced to a term of twelve months. Venchow on the 20th ult., and on the same data indrous imprisonmentaby the Chief Justice of Singapore, bloom colvers theedron grandlin mit v

"sported the law" over'd highly commended,

lis Excellency the Governor of Macan was received in audience by the Emperor of Japan on the 21st ulto., and , was expected to leave for Macao by an early steamer. in collection

THE telegraph, cable that, was recently laid by he E. E. A. & C. Co. between Dellinnd Pennng ias done, much to facilitate; business, between hose two ports; and by traders, it is hailed as a Haishawad bur Vesin - <u>Atherre</u>prop

TOBACCO, GROWING in Sumatra still goes abead. In June last, the Dell/Railway Company carried ten thousand, bales of tobacco to Belawan altogether since December, 170,000 bales of the 1800, crop have been conveyed, to that port of

THE Lines of Ceylon of the 115th July states, that official information, was received by mail at Colombo, the previous day, that the Gordon lightenders are, after all, to remain, in Cevion 11 the autumn of 1892. The Northamptonshire: Regiment now stationed at Singapore will so hamp in November or December next; instead of going to Caylon, my and care

ofwentures being successfully carried through. dressing ship in honor of the passing of the I This is we understand, to be the case with the Kebou/Mines, in which Mr. Daniel Caldwell and others were so largely interested. The Company has been successfully—floated, 'and 'that' most indefatigable and energetic of men Mr. McGregor Smith is due here by an early mail steamer to undertake its entire management,

Why is Hongkong so utterly devoid of any provision for bathing? Why is the bleak sea beach and the polden strand all closed by rigorous linenalties? Why is all the water in the colony, ing inhabitants and the stranger within their sies?...Why is it that the only fresh water obtainable, is that supplied to householders through lead pipes, and the only sea-water hath in the colony is private? Echo answers, Why?

IN discussing the report on Ranb recently issued by Mr. Bibby, the manager, the Straits Times says (that it its more) encouraging than those treboxtichave been for some time! Substantially, the manager speaks of reserves of ore and of the need of ten new stamps at the present hattery in order to deal with the ore in sight. It appears also that he has struck a large quantity of ore at thinks he will want 30 or 40 head of stamps to place there. The health of the camp is good.

n.oxillagosugar / Nanking : have abecur captured. bring: the examination, one of their mumber roplessed to having done the deed out of revenge. Fornistealing stome: fodder the had been badly hrashed by the woman's husband and was nearly. Hrowned by being ducked in a pond. The other four admitted having joined the murderer for the kake cof aplunder, and having intimidated the victim with weapons for the purpose of compelling her to reveal where money was concealed." The buth bilties have adecided to send the prisoners eagerly dought for "

THE English papers in Hongkong and Shanghai Yahan Herald, again in the happy state that they attain when they have a The first is that the Chinese are to nave a Consulat Hongkong, and with the excepof the Telegraph, which takes a sensible Knutstord is loud and furious. The fact that he new official has been for ten years Consul at. gapore, apparently weighs nothing with them. On the 27th ultimo Prince Damrog of Sidm and they simply object to allowing China the same his party paid a visit, to the Sultan of Johnsey privileges which are allowed to other pations. ha subject was first mooted, it was then judged, nexpedient to allow a Consulto reside in Hongg with the avowed purpose of protecting the ese Customs' revenue, appears to be conlivestly goto along so well in another Crown Coliny, we need not expect friction in Hongkong. On the alth ulto, a fire occurred in Hongkow in

> Simm in the Mekong Valley, within view to its | over seven hundred feet long. It was not and Blamsse Crown Prince.

on white is also Shankler in the one

U.M.S. Redpole returned to Shanghai from the Archer also chiered the former port from the Yangisze en route for Japan.

ileh Fu-cheng, the present Minister, to ingland, France, Italy, and Belgium, has been riested on a charge of being a prominent memer of a secret society, and is to be tried for the

THE Channel of the Niver In the Macao reach hear Canton has altered "considerably in the vicinity of Hoham Point, and the steamship Kwanglet as well as the steamship Talsang. lately grounded for some hours. Steps are being taken to have a new survey made of the approaches to:Canton in this direction;

HOLERAtion ar specadic worm has made like ppenianco in Scochow: DMany sudden selitires and deaths have occurred. The epidemic is attributed to the habit of uning dirty water from shall w and partially stagnant creeks in and about the city. Had the authorities gone on with he work of deepening the watercourses institute posed, the present, sickness, might have been prevented, or at any rate dessened; adv

T, was perhaps owing to the difference of opinion which exists between the owners on the one side and the masters on the other) that no demonstra-Sunday Labour Ordinance. Only one Swedish vessel, had ber flags out. "Have the days gone by when Britons could sing that they never never, ctc. I .. Wo. lear to.

THE new Sunday Labour Ordinance seems to have been generally observed on Sunday last by tall sorts and conditions of men' always excepting the Public! Works coolies, who were seen toiling in the rain: with pickage and shovel, opening new drains. But, of course, the streets are not within the radius of the harbour. although at, the same, time it does seem inconsistent, with, social, order and public decency, that a Government: department should thus set the spirit of the law at defiance. To enforce the observance of Sunday in the harbour, and allow. Government, work to be proceeded with on share, renders the new Ordinance utterly ridiculous. Whom I have be

WE notice the south end of the Praya Wall at Yau-ma-ti has been carried away, and that in. place of a wide Praya, ficed by a sea wall, there is now neither wall, nor Praya, and that the houses now stand on a sandy heach, which being al utificially filled in, is liable to be swept away by any ordinary southerly gale; and which is even now being (Washed) into the sea by the beavy rains, exposing the foundations of the houses The Government should take sulnimary action unicas they want to see the buildings along the water front entirely washed away. Also, we understand, that the wall at best was merely a emporary one, and that it was the intention of the Government to build a substantial and permanent structure further out, thus reclaiming more land und making a new water frontage, For this reason the lots in question were never granted maiMarines/but-Inland lots! 1288200000

In the Paking Gasette Fe Fireports his return from a tour of inspection of the Imperial Hunting Groundinand of the shrines in the course of erection in his district. 1 Owing to the immense extenti of the bunting ground, embracing as it does: severalisthousands tof It! the memorialist suspects connected with the affair are being eastern division where in the second year of Tung Chili, his predecessor Ju Lin had proceeded to bring the land under cultivation. The district appeared to him in wfairly prosperous condition and no cases of illegal appropriation of land were brought forward ... Since his return he has had several conversations with !!YU'Shu, the officer in charge of the Weichang, who informs him that as long : as the country lwas unof the case, the outery, against Lord | cultivated, and primeval bforestalether haunts of all sorts of wild animals; remained; the people were charg of venturing into the wilds and it was a comparatively easy matter for the government: troops to control brigandage. Now, hilwever, as cultivation is syreading and the wild animals are withdrawing deeper into the forests; the number of sphbers has greatly increased and outrages on the part polybands; whose swherehoutedities extremely, difficult to trace, are plafrequent occurrence.ii Memorialistifully akcepgaises the idered sufficient grounds for the same view difficulties that this officer has to contend with. being carried out at the present day. On this and the importance of rendering him every becasion, however, the Council at Hongkong assistance; he has accordingly instructed were not even consulted, and the official noti- trustworthy, officers, of the trainbands, to ication of the appointment has been already co-operate with him in his ardubus duties and published. The experiment ity at: | first to be trusts such steps will be taken as will ensure the ried for sucrear, and fast the igentleman? has malptenance of prigrationora allie tuo Court with a propositional factor of the interest of the

True name dree, but a bit off in view of the subs. Which according to some authorities, no less model i bogantand therewas supply descritive despatched to St. Peter burniffered parched to following is a condensed, account of the incident The restorted in a late Indipendance: Tonkinolas | taken from the N. C. Dally Mews, The fire that M. Paul: Macey, a Frenchman who has for the was caused by a young boy trying to extinguish last/eighteen | months been travelling in the | + lamp with a fan in an oil and wine, shop and Labs provinces of Slam, under the bombastic spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildtitle coin" delegate of the French Commercial ings, owing to the strong, wind blowing at the Syndicate of the Upper Laos," has returned to | time. The Hongkey fremen, were on the spot Handinglying glowing (accounts of the Luang | almost as soon, as the bells rang, for ope of the Phrabang district which his company; it is said; I men saw the flames from the bund. The Mih-hoseek blocdevelop. «Ma Macey, as is well known loongs soon followed, with a hose real-taken from to the British authorities in Bangkok, is simply the Hongkew, engine house, but some difficulty, an official employed on the staff of those French- was at first; experienced, in finding, a handy men who, for the last three or four years have hydrant. The full extent of the hose was spread book endeavouring) to complicate matters: for to that some of the firemen were working hose eventual subscription by Frances of No. wonder | hard work; and as the hose occasionally burit the that abour Hanol contemporary says, M. Macey | mengot a wetting into the bargain? From 't 1/20' complains other the thas obeen misrepresented p.m. to as mother operations were kept up withwe don't know what is. That mistrust surround the plot of ground which mastured byothen Press and that his acts and opinions out intermission, till there was no further danger. exists at Peking, as we pointed out the other into a common grave for the remains of the dead a have been travestied, when he calmily tells his Theu most of the firemen went home, leaving seamen, with two tall stone pillars to mark then that this regions which howtraversed are so their coolies to play on the smouldering ruins, applying the bright of the bright of the bright of the bright. THE Singapore Free Press of the 22nd ultimos gum-benjamin and tea, he is enabled to return According to the Police report, only one hundred says that the Siamese gun-boab Ubon: Butatital with a convoy of valdable merchandise, without and four houses were burnt. Fortunately there was Comde Landelles, varited there from having touched a voent of the fifty thousand no loss office though at the early stage of the fire. Bangkok at moon on that date; having H.R.H.n. franch his syndicate allowed him for expenses. In Chinese woman was running about frantically Prince KromeMuni, Damrong on a boardy and coff This last sall bombast -and reconcibing more, deploring the viore of the child which was other passonpers: Phya Theyet; Moiri Chos Promit Most of the territory: around Xien-hong is a wast afterwards found!", Some sallors, overcome with Mom Choa! Bis, Luang Sunthon, Luang Baragut & arid! descrit, Incapable of even supporting the verticement: and ugin presumably ! velected in and 12 followers, ... These gentlemen form they menger dopulation which it now contains, and as | Hongkew, caused a disturbance, and got roughly injusion, which his Majesty the King of Siam ist this is the region where M. Macey collected his handled by the fremen, after which they subsided sending to Rossia: to louten on other Carrette Pvaluable convey," we use but a mild expression and were not seen again. Three French menthe Empire, without going through, the Order of the IVbite Elephantic in Fredantic he much prized decoration of St. Andrew whichop simulately Macey and his countrymen have | service. They were sent back to their ship with they have reason to consider dissatisfaction. The Empermilately conferred upon the King los with these continual mexplorations is in hote from the Chief Engineer to that effect. rife in the provinces, it is a wise precaution of Stamoling schooledgment dolwhis dinduces to him feed the provinces and it is hoped that their appearance, covered and owards the Ctarewilchi diffing the lattelfastay at which bave been dependencies of Slam def the they were while gillue and dirt, has not got them in Bangkole, 71 From St. 1 Petersporg the mission by hathundred bears: and more. Of course from into trouble 100 A humber of thieves were active will right the different Course Course Europe and willow Frenchmanis point of view these efforts were at the file and were caught, and at the Mixed to errange in England for the courchase for their deserts, but atty serious attempt to this Court yesterd y, they received their deserts. additional (last-gradece ton the Slamesof navy il direction awould abidoubtedly be indusofaiely being sentenced to warlone terms of cangue or which will be built under the personal supervision in not by England, and certaility by imprisonment in Fortuntely the wind blew from the to extend its influences or add to the Virginal of The Porests of the Wisson for provided by the Old Dock and a Chinese store.

LORD Connemars, of unsavory divorce renown. paid his respects to the Emperor of Japan at the Imperial Palace, and was received in audience at 10 am, on the 15th ulto.

A COLLISION occurred in the Shanghai river on the 26th ulto, between the Ningchow and Glendower. The damage done to the former steamer is slight, but the latter vessel has a hole in her starboard side above the water line.

SATAN - What's the matter, Beelzehub? Beelzebub-A large party at the gate from Hongkong, pirates and brokers, and there is nt room for them all, Sir.-Satan -Dear me, I wish the Hongkong annexs were finished! Let the pirates stay outside and wait, but admit the

THE body of the foreigner who was found in the Shanghal river on the 17th June has now been identified as that of Ingebrot Johannesen, a sailor helonging to the Norwegian steamer Bankthaf Hanriksen. Identification was effected through the medium of deceased's clothes and a knife that he wore.

THE Singapore Free Press states that the steamers Nam Chow and Flintshire have not yet been released from quarantine owing to the occurrence of a fatal case of cholera on board each vessel. The Flintshire has lost another of its native crew and the Nam Chow a Chinese passenger for Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received here to the effect that the railway line which will connect the Imuris Mines with the coast, is expected to be completed in a fortnight's time. This, of course, should materially affect the value of the scrip of this Company which by fully fifty per cent. of local residents has hitherto been credited with little more than a mythical existence.

Rumaurs were going the rounds of Shanghai on the 26th ulto, of a serious rising in Fonau, and the rebels were supposed to have invaded Hubeh and to be marching on Hankow. It. however, was really a trivial affair of some mountain bandits, who burnt some roadside inns at Shangching on the frontier of Hupeb, and plundered caravan of twenty-three wheel-barrows which was on its way to Hankow, after which the bandits retired to their mountain fastnesses.

VERY interesting and amusing was the football match played last evening (26th ulto.) on the Parade Ground by the "Duffers" and "Dummirs " of the Regiment. The teams were dressed in imitation of Chinese, Japanese, Irishmen, Highlanders, niggers, "mounted" clowns-and a lidy. For about an hour these representatives of all nations; cavorted about, utterly regardless of the rules of the game, but to the infinite diversion of fully a thousand speciators. The "Ildy's " side seemed to win. "

IT is reported that a man named Sekiguchl Mampel, of Tokushima, has invented a combination swimming dress and machine, which can be used in the case of an accident, when one obliged to plunge into water. When in the water a person can stand up, the body from the breast upwards being above water, so that he can read, write, etc., and in the event of the sea being very rough, a hood is provided to shelter the face from the waves. As soon as a patent is obtained, public experiments will be made at Shinagawa or in the Sumidagawa. The inventor is at present residing in Tokyo.

A veterans' three lengths swimming handicap. for a silver cup presented by a member, attracted a large attendance at the Recreation Club bathhouse last evening (July 20th). There were about a dozen entries, but only half the number competed. The length of the course was 135 vards, the limit man, Mr. F. W. Watts, receiving 35 seconds start, Mr. D. J. Patrick being scratch. For one length the pace was decidedly, fast, but at the end of the second length Mr. H. C. Manning (10 secs.) forged ahead in good style which so disheartened the remainder that they did not pass the post. The winner's time was 2 minutes—about a yard a second.

THE Peking Gazette reports that the Governor General of Child having reported that the forme Taotai Fuh-kuang after being degraded had contributed Tis. 10,000 towards the relief of destitute people, the donor was restored to the rank of expectant Taotai. To this restoration objections have been raised. Fuhlcuang was originally a clerk in the Canton Customs Offices. and gradually purchased his several ranks. The objections are that he re-purchased his ranks far too cheaply, and that the ancient regulations regarding the purchases of office, rank and title should be upheld more strictly in future, although in the present case, an alteration cannot take place, an Imperial Edict settling the matter, having been promulgated.

THE Nibbon observes that Russia and China have in recent years alternately attempted to make their influence supreme in the peninsular kingdom. In 1886, Russia first approached the Korean Court with a proposal for a secret treaty but the attempt failed owing to active interference by China. Three years afterwards China produced considerable excitement by an attempt to dethione the present King of Korea. And now it is again the turn of Russia to push her claims. So the contest is going on between these two Powers, and Korea's independence is in greater danger than ever. In two other articles the Nidoon invokes the chivalry of its country men to help their unfortunate neighbour endeavours to maintain an independent status Further it is the interest of Inpan to keep Kores free, for should the peninsula be occupied by Russia, the safety of this country would be a once menaced, and the Tokyo journal remarks that Japan is bound by every consideration to avert such an event. "

ACCORDING to the Tapan Mall the visit of the Chinese squadron continues to attract journalistic attention. The Till Skineps remarks that fit out a floor of vessels at no metter what cost, dibation of the suspicions, that apparently exist, I be in a prelifon to openly take what cost, dibation of the suspicions that apparently exist, I be in a prelifon to openly take what cost, for a voyage round the world, of his self-manifest than because we place falls in its details. Affair, or sound the world of a control of the self-of the self-of

THE two soldiers of the oast Regiment who were charged with robbing a drunken sailor on the Praya on Saturday night were brought up again on remand in the Police Court to-day (30th ulto.) and centenced to six months' imprisonment The two police constables who spotted the lay were highly commended. It is said that two days ago a similar case occurred at Kowloon, two soldiers bitching on to Jack Ashore," getting innumerable drinks out of him, and also so many into him that he fell a prey to their martial instinct of pocket-picking. They were, we believe, subsequently dealt with by the military authorities, who would give them their deserts.

> A SURPRISE. She was a sweet girl graduate From Girton or from Vassar; In learning, with her few could rate In beauty, none surpass ber. One night she tried a telescope, Her guide a good professor, And glibly, talked of lens and scope Of "focus" and "depressor." He showed her Venus. Why repeat What thereupon was shown us? She said, "O is she not too sweet? Now please show me Adonis !"

AT the Magistracy to-day five Chinamen were charged with assaulting Yu Akiu and stealing \$40 on the 17th ulto. The prosecutor repeated a horrible tale of woe-how he gambled on board the steamship Independent, having just received \$43 60, his pay; how he lost \$2.40 to the first defendant, and paid his debt of honour like a man; how the defendant then claimed \$40. more, and called him a welsher : the second defendant joined in the cry, and with others tore the other \$40 from him; how they after- But none like my lovely Li-chel.; wards took him to Yau-ma-ti, tled him to a tree. beat him, and tried to extort more money a and how they finally brought him back to Hongkong under a promise to "do what he could for them. He did what he could, and as a result they were each ordered to pay \$5 fine for the assault and

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Fift Shimpo from Seoul, under date of the 3rd ultimo, says that a decision has been come to by the Min party to send a Minister to Russia to contract a secret treaty, placing Korea under the protection being, the general opinion of the public of Russia. The reason that this is not yet carried out is the fear that if discovered by China she in private dress are chiefly distinguishable will make difficulties, whilst on the other side the King delays his sanction, as the Oneen and a majority of the influential officials are opposed to it. As, however, the Min party are resolved to carry out their plan, a collision may easily take place between the two factions. The matter is, however, an open secret amongst the foreign diplomatic circle, and it is rumoured that the Min party are to recrive a large sum of money when the transaction is carried out. short, they are going to sell their country. As to what measures Mr. Yuen will take, nothing is laiready, they go away, which is very ridiculous. vet known.

THE Kokkai is responsible for the following snake story. It says that on the 17th ulto, i man called Nomura Tabichi, fifty years age went out with his wife Otora, who was fortyeight, to pursue his usual avocation of treecutting in Koshitamura, province of Tamba The husband and wife separated at a place called Matsu-yama. Shortly afterwards while engaged in felling a tree. Tablebi thought be heard his wife cry out. Running to the place, he was horrified to find that a huge snake. described as being three feet in circumference, had Otora's head in its mouth and was engaged in swallowing her, despite her struggles. Tahichi ran off to the hamlet and summoned seven or eight of his neighbours, who, when they reached the scene of the catastrophe, found that the snake had swallowed the woman as far as her feet, and was slowly making its way to its hole They were too much terrified to touch it, and i finally effected its escape unmolested. This monster of Tamba and the mermald of Tsushima must be bracketted together.

THE Nibben publishes a remarkable article on the subject of banks and companies. It takes a very gloomy view of the present situation, predicting that the failures which have already occurred are only a prelude, and will be followed shortly by others. The whole blame is laid on the shoulders of the Government, which is accused of discharging its duties of superintendence in an inefficient and perfunctory manner It is competent for the Authorities to inspect the banks either at regularly fixed intervals or unexpectedly at any moment. The Nibbon claims that the power thus conferred is not duly exercised that the condition of many banks known to be unsound, but that the Government refrains from exposing them by sudden inspection. On the other hand, the banks go on presenting rosy returns and declaring big dividends. There is no concealing the fact that the market price of their shares is steadil falling, whereas the banks pay as blg a percent age as ever on their capital. The Nibbon urges that if official superintendence is not thorough, it becomes a mischief rather than an

"In my last letter," says a correspondent in the 71% Shimbo, "I referred to a rumour that an intrigue was on foot to conclude a secret treaty with Russia so as to bring Korea under the latter's sway, and that an ambassad r was to be secretly despatched to St. Petersburg for the purpose. I now learn that the intriguowas organis doby, the Ming family, and that the ambassador selected by them was one Boku Seishaku, an intimate friend of Ming Oshoku. I there seems to be the making of another nice But several reasons have prevented his little row in that centre of turmoil. Korea. starting on his misssion. Chief among specars, says the Johan Herald that the Min these reason is the fact that if news of the affair I faction now wish to place their country, under reached Chinal very troublesome results might | the protection of Russia, and of course these ensue, and that the Queen and many influential I worthy patriots will then receive a large pecuniary numbers of the Government/being opposed to reward. The principal source of trouble in carry, the project, the King has refrained from ratifying I ing out this view is that somewhat weak-minded Boku's appointment. The Ming family, how being who represents royalty in that country, ever, are very anxious to prosecute the design and who does not appear to have half the and have determined. I am told, to utge the decurage that the Queen has, The strange thing King to give his sanction at once. I have not I about the whole affair is that it is supposed succeeded in obtaining a copy of the secret treaty. I to be hidden from dread of the Chinese, and but I understand, that it contains a clause yet 'It' is said to be an open secret. Mr. placing Korea under. Russian protection. In a Yuen must be very badly served if he is ignorant though its countrymen had not falled to keep memorial addressed by one of the Ministers of of what is going on, and it may well be that he themselves informed of the development made | State some time ago to the King, this sentence | is watching the mice playing around the trap by the Chinese Navy, they have nevertheless occurs ;- Europeans are honest and faithful, He is a gentleman who carries matters with a been surprised to discover that the real progress | but the Chinese are stupid and slow and the high hand, and we should not be at all surprised of their neighbour in this direction is far more Japanese crafty and unscripulous. ... Japanes to find some other Korean refugees coming over remarkable than they had imagined. Our con- preserves an i amicable attitude towards and here to join Mr. Kim Ok kunn, always supposing temporary believes that Western nations, fall externally, but we must not become too intimate that they are linky enough to get away. Mr. into the same errors about the Japanese Navy with her. This sentence gives a clue to the Yuen is scarcely likely to allow intrigues to go as the Japaneso people have bitherto made views of the Ming family, and indicates their on tunder his very nose to transfer Korea to about the Chinese. Consequently, it repeated desire to place themselves under the Russian protection, without taking some steps to what, it has more than once suggested, that' eagles. But unfortunately for them their secret | prevent it, and it may be noted that the Chinese the Government should send out a squadron, was divulged and the Representatives of the fleet is finder orders to leave here for Korea of war vessels on a voyage round, the world. Foreign Powers have reported the affair to their when the Chinese Resident may prove to the Such a step, we are assured by the Tokyo Governments. The intrigue owes its origin to Min intriguers that he is not asleep. Neither journal, would do much to remove the mis- the Russian Minister in this country, and pro- China nor Japan can: afford to see Kores become conceptions entertained by Occidental nations minent members, of the Ming family-Ming a portion of Russie, for this is what it would about the progress of Japan. It is not the Jiff's Yeishun, Ming Yeikan, Ming Ochoku, and Ming | come to, and Khrea' under Russian protection, Intention to compare the navier of Japan and Velyoku-were promised large sums of money, would be as free as Turkestan or Khiva is now. China, but it cannot refrain from noting that | Last year when a similar sumous was circulated, | Meanwhile, as we have before had occasion to the Ispan navy is far ahead of the Chinese in the Chinese Representative, Mr. Yuan, said that remark, there never will be an end to the series the qualities which constitute the real strength; if the story proved correct, he should the up the of plots and intrigues of which Kores is the of a navy pamely the ability, skill, and dis- Prime Minister and the other conspirators and centre until that downtry is formally annexed to cipline of its officers and men. It recommends wend them to China to be dealt with. What course | China, and the separer this is done the better. that, before a Chinese squadron visits Europe, he will adopt on this occasion, I hope to report by If the solution of the difficulty is postponed until

ACCORDING to latest advices the U.S.S. Alliance was awaiting telegraphic instructions at Shanghai before proceeding to sea.

A COOLIE_LOVE DITTY. O, the feet of Li-choi are like round little poles Or the stilts which the acrobats use... When she walks, her plump soles imprint rous

little holes. So small are her round little shees. There are tiny-tood maidens, both charming and coy.

But none like my lovely Li-chal! O, the eyes of Li-choi are so sweetly oblique That they slope like a well written V. And so small each resembles a hole in her cheek,

Set with diamonds that sparkle at me. There are black eyes that madden and brown eyes that cloy. But none like my lovely Li-choi !

O, the locks of Ll-choi are as straight as bamboo And as oily as well roasted geese. Three hours every week she devotes to shampoo And an hour every day to goose-grease. There are maidens whose pigtails are objects of

But none like my lovely Li-choi! O, the skin of Li-choi is like very thin milk Or a sunflower at dawn in the dew. She shaves off each balr till her flesh is like silk Of a color deliciously blue. There are maids whose complexions a king

would enjoy. But none like my lovely Li-chol.

O, the words of I i-choi are infrequent and few But they've made my emotions intense, So I bought her to-day for my wife and cook, too. For a dollar and twenty five cents ! There are maidenage cheap in Hongkong or Amoy.

THERE are at present, says a recent issue of the. Kokkai, 16 men-of-war in Yokolisma representing the English, American, Portuguese, and Chinese nationalities. 1 This paper refers in the following quaint manner to the different characteristics of the men of the squadrons visiting there:—The sailors belonging to these vessels are coming on shore daily, and we thus have an opportunity of becoming familiar with their distinctive traits: the following fregarding them. The Chinese officers when from the ordinary Chinamen of the port by the somewhat superior material and make. of their garments, although they certainly exhibit greater dignity of carriage. The sailors are generally vulgar, and very few of thom have a navy-like smartness. As they spend but little money, they are not popular at the public thouses, and before they enter, any drinking establishment they look in to enquire whether there are any other sailors there, and if not they enter, but if there are other nationals there The English sailors are very strong and big. and are very proud. They indulge the national love of spending money, but their proud manner of doing so makes everyone furious. As th American flag-ship Monocacy has been lying in the harbour now for some three years, the sallors are naturally accustomed to the manners and customs of this country, and when they meet our sailors about the town, they always come up in a friendly way, and sometimes our saliers are quite at a loss how to respond to their hearty greetings. The Portuguese sailors are very like the Japanese in appearance, but unless they have just received their pay they do not spend much

way of raising the wind. .. This is not a Hebrew's advertisement, nor a fraud of any sort : it is actual fact, recorded in the depositions of the Police Court. Two Chinese boys, one aged eleven years and the other fifteen, wanted pocket money. Says Jimmy (the older) to Johnny (the younger), "Look here, any old Chinawoman without family will buy you! come and he sold. I will take the proceeds; then you skip, come back to your long lost, and we will share, the dibs. So they got two others to find a childless woman, wife of the skipper of a Junk ; she paid them \$10, and took the infant away on board, he protesting, as this was not what he meant, Then the three shared the wealth and departed. immy went back to his mother and said that he had taken his brother to Kowloon and left him there; he gave the old woman \$2 as the proceeds of his gambling, and all went well, But then the father returned from Canton and asked for his child; the whole affair was exposed, and the two miscreants who helped to sell the boy were charged before the Magistrate to-day (30th ulto.) with fraudulently enticing the child out of the Colony for unlawful purposes. The elder brother gave evidence saving that the two defendants first came to him and suggested that they should " make a few dollars out of the younger brother. and he avreed. The prisoners admitted the charge, but pleaded that they only received two or three out of the twenty dollars paid by the Ishmaelites for the boy. Wise sentenced them to six months' imprisonment each (being both about 20 years bld) and advised the father to take home the witness (Jimmy) and give him fits, for he was evidently worse even than the two prisoners. The affectionale pa replied that he had had the boy tied up all list night, and would attend to him. Good old Roman father!

ALL who are hard up will be glad to find a new

If the correspondence in the 76st be correct, and America, the Japanese Government should nest mall." We republish this story as an in the Siberian rallway is opened, Russia will then

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COM-PANY, LIMITED.

The fiftieth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at noon to-day (July 31 st). There were present:-- Messrs. P. Ryrle, (chairman), E. R. Belillos, F. A. Gomes, L. Poesnecker (directors), R. A. Gubbay, H. Gomes, B. N. Ellas, G. E. Levy, A. T. G. Silva. E. J. Moses, A. S. Cohen, F. Henderson, H Humphreys, A. J. B. Soares, M. H. Michael, S. L. Darby, Wong Ping Lum and T. Arnold (Secretary).

The Chairman said that the report was not particularly brilliant, the earnings of the fleet; through the great competition, being much less than they were in previous years. One of the reasons was the excess of tonnage on the Canton River, and another that a great portion of the paying cargo which the Company used to get was now sent down by junks. The P & O. Company, for instance, had sent one steamer up to Canton to load several thousand tons of cargo direct for London. The repairs, they would see, had been very heavy, but the directors were in hopes that they would be lighter in future, especially now that the Back Reach had been opened, as the boats would not have to drag over the bar, and repairs to their bottoms would not be required. As to the Heungshan, the claim on the builders had been referred to arbitration, and it would be out of place. to say anything about the matter at present. The opposition. as they were aware, still continued: there had been reports from time to time that it had been withdrawn, but somehow or other ! didn't come off. It had been suggested by several large shareholders that the field of the Company's operations night with advantage extended in the North, and unless matters improved in the Canton River the question would receive the serious consideration of the directors. He then invited questions, and there being none, moved the adoption of the

report and accounts. Mr. Cohen seconded, and it was agreed to. Messis. Belilios and Poe mecker were re-elected as directors, on the motion of the Chairman,

seconded by Mr. Solomon, Messrs: A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Henderson were re-elected auditors, on the motion of the

Chairman seconded by Mr. Bellilos. The Chairman having announced that divi dend warrants would be ready to-morrow, the proceedings terminated.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 31st ulto. There were present:-H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General): Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General): Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer): Messrs. J. J. Keswick, T. H. Whitehead, and Ho Kai.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

GOVERNMENT SUNDAY LABOUR. The Hon. T. H. Whitehead asked the following question :-

Will the Government lay upon the table copies of Lord Knutsford's despatch, dated 16th October last, to the Officer Administering the Government on the subject of inserting in all Government contracts a provision that under such contracts work shall not be carried out on Sundays except in very urgent cases, copies of the Honourable F. Fleming's despatch in reply, and copies of Sir Wm. Des Vœux' despatch to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, dated 20th

February last, on the same question? His Excellency—The first despatch named n this question will be laid on the table. believe it has not yet been received from the printer. (The despatch had just then arrived. and was laid on the table.) There does not appear to be any despatch by the Hon. fleming in reply to that. With regard to the third despatch, referred to in this question, by Sir G. W. Des Vœux. I find that no reply has yet been received from the Secretary State to that despatch, and it is not customary to publish despatches which have not

yet been replied to by the Secretary of State. Mr. Whitehead-I think the despatch referred to has already been published in a Blue Book aid on the table of the House of Commons.

His Excellency—I was speaking of publicaion by this. Council I don't know who else may have seen it. It is the custom here not to publish despatches as I have stated.

The following is the despatch respecting Sunday Labour on Government Works laid on table :- Downing Street, 16th October, Sir,-With reference to your despatch No. 153 of the 17th of May last, I have the honour to forward, for your information, copies of correspondence with the Crown Agents, as noted in the margin, relative the engagement of a Foreman Mason for the Praya Works. In regard to the question of Sunday labour, referred to in your despatch under acknowledgment. I have the honour to observe that you will have since received my circular despatch of gist July last, enclosing a report of a discussion in the House of Lords on this subject. You will have learned from my speech on the occasion of that discussion. that in the Straits Settlements all Government contracts now contain a provision that work under those contracts shall not be carried on on Sunday, except in very urgent cases, and on special authority. I would suggest that a similar rule should be adopted in Hongkong if it has not already been adopted .- I have the honour to be Sir. Your most obedient, humble servant,

THE CENTRAL MARKET. ollowing resolution :---

That in view of His Excellency Governor Des April, 1801, and of the opinions expressed therein, and as it is impossible for non-professional men to decide between the designs. the designs of Mr. H. W. Wills, or to determine as to the best method of dealing proposed New Central Market, a Commission be appointed with full power to call for papers, to examine professional and other witnesses, and to report to the Council on the whole subject.

He said-Your Excellency, I rise to move, the resolution of which I gave notice. The subject of the proposed new Central Market is one of very great importance. Something like a quarter of a million of dollars of the ratepayers' money is going to be, spent on the building slove. irrespective of the cost of the land. The matter has been long under consideration, and already great delay has taken place. Plans were originally prepared by the former Surveyor-General, but these were disapproved by the present Surveyor-General. The plans and designs of the present.

Excellency Sir G. W. Des Vœux, and at the request of Mr. Brown a professional man, Mr. Wills, an architect of high qualifications, was got out from home to look after the work appertaining to an architect in connection with this and other Government buildings. It seems that under the order of his Excellency Sir W. Des Vœux the architect prepared plans and designs, and these as well as the Surveyor General's plans and designs were submitted to Governor Des Vœux He evidently was unable to decide the question, and as it was one of year great importance, the matter was referred to the Public Works Committee. In the Public Works Committee I moved certain resolutions-" That as it is, impossible for non-professional men to determine as to the best method, of dealing with a work of such importance as the proposed New Central Market, local architects be invited to send in designs for a New Central Market with detailed plans and estimates, the building to be erected on the present foundations, Government, to offer two prizes therefor, and that in consequence, of the minutes of hi Excellency Governor Sir William Des Vœux dated the 3rd and 14th April, 1891, this Committee is called upon to decide between the designs of the Honourable the Surveyor General and of Mr. H. W. Wills, H. I further moved "that this Committee has not sufficient information before its Members to enable 'it 'to decide between the designs, of the Honourable the Surveyor-General and of Mr. H. W. Wills:"and asked that a Commission be appointed with power to call professional and other witnesses before it to examine them and report This was not allowed, and I now bring the matter up in Council because I feel that it is one of such very great importance and such a huge amount of money is going to be spent on It that although it does involve further delay. think the subject ought to be referred to a Commission of men of experience and standing in the Colony. I may be permitted to refer to H. E. Sir W. Des Vœux' minute dated 3rd. April, which stated that he did not intend to take any further action, without additional advice: Mr. Brown was not ar architect, and had invited a gentleman of that profession to deal with that portion of the work He should be given the papers and allowed to report fully on the subject. Mr. Brown should not in any way sinfluence that sreport, but should make his own remarks in a covering letter. Sir W. Des Vœux further asked whether plans and detailed estimates had been prepared for the whole of the work, or whether the objectionable system had been followed of preparing plans for only a part and leaving the estimates for the rest an unknown quantity.

The Surveyor-General-Will the hon, member also read the reply to that minute, which was also before the Committee?

Mr. Whitehead proceeded to read

Excellency's remarks, to the effect that the work done to the foundations had been, according. to practical men, unnecessarily expensive. There was a further minute by his Excellency, which he desired to read, dated 14th April last, saying that this matter was of such importance that notwithstanding the delay involved he desired further advice before coming to a final decision. There, was a marked difference of opinion between Mr. Brown and Mr. Wills, who had been appointed by Mr. Brown's desire. His Excellency's natural inclination would have been to support the head of the department, but unfortunately experience did not lead him to have great confidence in Mr. Brown's opinious with regard to building work, and he was bound to give weight to what Mr. Wills urged. His adverse views might proceed from want of knowledge of the climate and local circumstances, and although he might have made mistakes at first through this, yet, his Excellency concluded, he could scarcely think he was altogether wrong. After ready these minutes Mr. Whitehead resumed -Your Excellency, this matter I understand has not been referred to the Sanitary Board, though the Sanitary Board will have to deal with the market later on. I understand that they will be responsible for it, and I think that it would have been well had they been consulted on the matter. Sir W. Des! Voeux referred matter in dispute to the Public Works Committee, but I think the Public Works Committee - was inot is guite, the property body. for this reason—the Surveyor-General President of the Public Works Committee, and he is also a party to the dispute. I think that instead of having referred to that Committee it might have been safely referred to a Commission such as that which I now propose. I do not think the public will be satisfied unless the matter is referred to a Commission. Such a very large amount of money is going be spent on this building that I t is absolutely necessary to have further advice, and that advice can be very easil obtained by a Commission. I think that the delay involved would not extend over a very long period: I therefore begato move the resolution; Lam very sorry that the senior unofficial member is not able to be present, as he had promised to second the motion. But I hope that one of my lion, colleagues will do so. There being no seconder the motion fell to

The 'Acting Colonial' Secretary said that he had intended to move an amendment to Mr. Whitehead's motion. That had fallen through and therefore the amendment could not be put. Ho could only bring his views forward as separate metion, and no notice had been given. to that the Standing Orders, would have to be suspended if hon, members wished to discuss Hon. members did not.

ARMS COMSOLIDATION, BILL. The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Arms Consolidation Bill. The only new

(1) Whenever any ship whether under weigh or not (not being a ship of war or ship having by the two members who opposed the the status of a ship of war) is about to leave the waters of the Colony it shall be lawful for the That petition I forwarded on the 11th Master on Officer in charge thereof for the time | Tune to the Secretary of State, who therebeing without any warrant for the purpose ford had before him all that could be usged on to search or cause to the searched all that score and also, to a certain extent, on passengers, their luggage, baggage, and the merits of the Bill, which were gone into goods for arms or ammunition and for that that petition. He now informs me that that purpose, where necessary, to use force or to Ordinance has been approved. As regards the break open any cases, boxes or other receptacles | changes in roduced by the Ordinance, did they wherein any arms are or may be reasonably meet with any general expression of dissent in

with a work of such importance as the other, officer, of the ship, and; unless such that those who felt so strongly on the subject; person shall satisfactorily account for such arms, might have an opportunity of recording, promptly or ammunition he shall be liable on summary and voluntarily, their feelings on the subject !

resist, or assist in obstructing, hindering or mon, who can have very little interest in the resisting any search or arrest authorised by this | matter, 26 appear twice, in two capacities ; and Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the largest firms are not uniformly represented. \$100 or to imprisonment for any term not We hear that a petition is also coming from the exceeding three months with or without hard Chinese. I have resson to know that very labour in addition to any other penalty or i diverse views are keld on the subject by the punishment he may be liable to by law or under | matives, and in any case this Ordinance. The Land of Land of Land of the Colony,

* THE MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE

The Acting Attorney-General—I have to move the first reading to the Merchant Shipping ----Consolidation Ordinance. All the material alteration will be found printed in italics. The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and

it was agreed to ... THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS

ORDINANCE. The Colonial Treasurer asked that the Committee on this Bill should stand over for a week, -A reed to.

THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General asked that the second reading of the Opium Ordinance, 1801, stand over. It was a most important Bill, primarily affecting the Government, through the revenue, and also the Oplum Farmer. Several important amendments had been suggested, which he desired to consider in detail, and as the Opium Farmer had only just returned from Japan it would be as well to leave the matter over for a while.

Mr. Ho Kai asked that the Bill should be circulated before the next meeting, that the members of Council might have an opportunity of considering it.

The Acting Attorney-General promised that that this should be done if possible.

"Mr. Whitehead added that it was absolutely necessary that the Bill should receive the consideration of the members before meeting; the opium merchants were particularly interested in it, and although they were here for their own benefit the Colony also derived considerable profit through them.

His Excellency, in concurring, said that every effort would be made to enable those interested ! to consider the draft measure in good time.

THE SUNDAY REST REPEAL BILL. REJECTED

Mr. Whitehead-I rise to move the second, reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Sunday Cargo-Working Ordinance, 1801.4 I am aware that your Excellency has received a telegram from the Secretary of State intimating that, Her Majesty the Queen has approved of that Ordinance Notwithstanding that I have been asked to still move the second, reading of this amending Biil. The Secretary of State has heard only one side of the question, and I think it is every desirable and necessary that he should hear the other side. At the last meeting of the Council: It laid it on a the atable copies of the memorial, from most of the shipping, firms and others in the Colony, and also a copy, of a memorial which is being signed by the Chinese. I also laid upon the table copies of a letter from the senior Unofficial member and myself in connection with the Ordinance. Outside the reasons mentioned in the memorials and the letter I have very little to say, and therefore I move the second reading of the Bill .- The hon, senior Unofficial member promised to second, but unfortunately he is absent,

Mr. Ho Kai-I beg to second the proposal that the Bill be read a second time. I see that the Bill seeks nothing beyond the extension of the time before the other Ordinance shall? come into effect; it does not strike at the principle of the Ordinance—it simply seeks to gain a little time, until the Secretary of State can be communicated with by those who are opposed to the measure. As such I fully accord to it my support: Of course personally—as I shewed by my vote when the Ordinance was before this Council—my sympathies are with those who tried to obtain one day's rest in seven, whether there are a thousand of them or only a few. I like to have my Sunday rest, and I would like to see everyone else have the same. But at the same time I cannot shut my eyes to the objections raised; and no doubt there is a very large number of shipping firms, and agents, and merchants, who are opposed to the Ordinance. Imus , say they have been treated in a very shabby way. in one respect; when the Bill came before the Council some time ago it was to a certain extent forced through. True, outside the Council they had frequent opportunities of criticising it, but when it was before us it was to'a great extent unopposed. If I remember right the proposer of this present Bill and Mr. Ryrie, both voted against it, and I remember proposing that the second reading of the Bill should be postponed in, order to allow those members who wished it to have an opportunity of discussing it in Council. But his Excellency. Governor des Vœux, replied that he could not wait any longer because he wished to have the matter passed? before he went away (two days later) and if it was, adjourned, as: I asked, a meeting must be called for next day. So finding that it was impossible. for one member to oppose the measure I withdrew my objection. Now the opponents of the Ordinance have come forward and asked for a suspension of that Ordinance for two months, and I think they are clearly entitled to it, from what I have just said. Those at all events who have gained: their object can, I think, wait another two months for the privilege without losing their victory, especially as they know that the Secretary of State has telegraphed his sanction to the Ordinance. They can afford to be generous, and allow their opponents an opportunity of bringing their opposition before the home government. For these reasons I second the Bill.

His Excellency-Notwithstanding what the hon, member who has just sat down has stated with regard to the object of the Bill, though purporting to amend, it clearly has for the object the repealing of the Sunday Cargoworking Ordinance." That Ordinance has been passed by this Council Esomewhat hurriedly admit, owing to special circumstances. it has received her Majesty's approval, and comes into force to-morrow. I consider that nothing but extraordinary and urgent circumstances would justify its repeal before its working has been tried to The contention that the was passed throughw the .- Council t too: hurriedly: was, exhaustlyely ireated in in the petition: Bill. as alluded to by Mr. Whitehead. suspected to be concealed to he concealed the firming this Colony? Did the Press indicate that public. of the Honourable the Surveyor General and | -(2) Any person being: in possession or having | ideling was against it? Were petitions placed the control of such arms or ammunition may! In Coublic convenient places and notice be arrested forthwith by the master or any given other, were there, in corders conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not I have heard nothing to that effect. All that exceeding \$250 with or without imprisonment I have seen was a petition that has been taken for any period not exceeding six months with or, round inviting signatures; it has only been with without hard labour, and such arms or ammuni- difficulty completed within two and a half months tion shall be forfeited to Her, Majesty, and of the Ordinance being passed; the majority of Any person, who shall obstruct, hinder or the 240 signatures attached to it are those of

The Acting Colonial Secretary, seconded the | and nat a Chinese personsion and the seventic

who are being deprived of that birth-right, and 164 residents in this Colony who sympathise with them. I find that in the Treaty Posts of China a similar custom to this is practically in force, and it is reserved for the English free port of Hongkong to be the most un English of them all. I have not yet heard any argument that I could consider would justify this Government in taking the extraordinary course proposed. The Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance having passed this Council, and received the royal assent, I can be no party to undoing it. The Government therefore oppose the second reading of the Bill which is now before the House, and propose that the Sunday Cargoworking Ordinance should at least have a fai

A division was then taken, when all present excepting Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Ho Kal, voted against the second reading.

ADJOURNMENT. His Excellency intimated that, for the better consideration of the Opium Ordinance, the Council would adjourn until the 17th August.

THE SUNDAY CARGO-WORKING

A telegram was received by the Government here this afternoon (20th ulto.), from the Secretary of State, to the effect that H. M. the Queen had been advised not to exercise her power of disallowance in respect to the Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance recently passed by the Legislative Council. In other words, it will be in force on Sunday next, unless the amending Ordinance which Mr. T. H. Whitehead introduced into Council last Friday, and which is set down for its Government, committed, passed a third time and approved from Downing Street next day. Whether that will be done or not it is impossible to say.

The petition against the approved Ordinance was actively circulated among the Chinese to-day. It is apparently a translation of a chain of arguments advanced by a foreigner against Sunday rest, the effect being that as the Chinese don't believe in the European Sunday they should not be forced to obey a law that is not in accordance with their views. It quotes a speech which our late Governor once 'delivered, in opposition to the principle of the measure which has just been approved. It is being extensively signed, but whether the coolies who sign know anything about it or not is very doubtful.

THREATENED STRIKE OF 20,000 COOLIES.

AN ABSURD RUMOUR

During the last few days a curlous rumour has been affort that the whole of the coolies is Hongkong were going to stop work. As they did so about three and a half years ago, and were only quietened by a display of force, several companies of the Regiment being marched through the native districts, and a gunboat anchored off the Harbour Office—we sent a reporter to reconnoitre. He found that on the 13th March the Sanitary Board passed a number of by-laws inconnection with the licensing and regulating of common lodging-houses (meaning those resorted to by coolies) under Ordinance 26 of 1800. Under these bye-laws not less than 300 cubic feet were to be allotted to each occupant of the lodging-houses, syllables. and various other minor regulations were made, although no increase was made in the cost of the license. These bye-laws were amended slightly on the 2nd April, and approved by the Council on the 2nd May. When the amended law was lof China. We oppose coolles and coolle traffic promulgated the coolie-house keepers at once unwittingly. Let me say a few words on the took advantage of it. There are probably 30,000 coolies in Hongkong. Perhaps one-quarter of these, when not working as carriers, resort to fishing, etc. The others regularly occupy what the Chinese generally call chil chal kun-pig-stys; sleeping in bunks in rooms crowded far beyond anything in the experience of a London "slummer." For this sleeping accommodation they pay from 30 to 50 cents a month. But since the promulgation of the new regulations, limiting the amount of space to be secured to each lodger, the keepers of these "dormitories" have started a new scheme for squeezing. They spread a rumour that the Hongkong Government had been held responsible by the Russian authorities for the attempted assassination of the Czarewitch, and had been ordered to pay an immense sum during the ensuing six years on pain of having Hongkong occupied by the Russians. The Hongkong Government had therefore increased the charges for sleeping in the boarding-houses about to per cent per month. Others said that a poll-tax had been levied by the Government, which necessitated an increased charge for sleeping in the lodging houses. The Government several days ago issued posters stating that this latter rumour was quite unfounded, but apparently the relutation has not reached the masses. A strike among the coolies is therefore looked upon as imminent. A similar scare some twelve years ago caused considerable trouble, especially in the eastern districts, and some apprehension is felt by employers just now. A number of exporters have been working their coolies over-time, in view of a possible cessation of labor, but up to the time of wilting the carrying population had made no manifestation, owing, possibly, to the pains taken by the Registrar-General to explain thomatter to the principals of the guild,

FROM FAR AWAY

the above heading the Atlantic Review publishes the following interesting letter which was recently written from Amoy by Doctor Edward Bedloe, the U. S. Consul at that Port, and who wields one of the brightest pens of the day. * * * * Your letter after wandering around the world like poor Odysseus in the Greek fable has at last ended its fourney here on my deak. Its weather-worn, post-marked and well-thumbed envelope makes, it look like a warrior after many wars. So old, Atlantic has been having rough and tough weather? And the old Hedloo homestead, once the resort of silk stockinged, bepowdered gentlemen, and high heeled, many-petticoated dames, of 1800 A. D., is now but kindling wood? The next thing I suppose will be the submergence of the entire place and the conversion of its multiyou club together and import your climate: from | it at \$5 per copy. Desert seed, and recovery to the le Amoy? While you shiver from storm and snow, we pick our oranges and binanas from the trees, and sniff the roses and heliotropes in full bloom in our consular garden.

I love to write to friends, especially, when the writing can be printed. Your letter goes into copper have been taken down by steamers from print and your become famous amore for less, likengo in comme or first the generally less Sometimes the intelligent Wive prisoners charged with highway robbery so hings chaos out of order. I have fallen into were assented at Manking about a wack ago, many scrapes in this manner stichare applogiand . How of them were over 30 years of age,

'On the other hand I find that petitions in | only by killing the "typo." Nevertheless, I like favor of such a law have been received by the to see my thoughts in print, especially when I men were recently drawned at Wenchow. The Government bearing the signatures of 579 men | am paid \$22 per colum for it. Things of this | authorities are inquiring whether the accident feel as if he were a coming Vanderbilt or Attor.

> Our government favors literature and mildly suggests that all diplomatic representatives indulge occasionally in newspaper work. I like to follow their instructions and imagine myself on a par with such ministers as Whitelaw Reid and Emory Smith, and such consuls as Nathanlel Hawthorne and Bret Harte. It is pleasant to feel that you are of the literary immortals, even if you have a monopoly of the opinion.

But as to Amoy. The name in one of the Chinese dialects, means the "Garden of Bad Smells " and is very appropriate. It is a huge human bee-hive with about a million bees, The streets vary from 3 to 5 feet in width and the boulevards from 5 to 0 feet. The houses are one story and a half in height. In the former they do business; in the latter they live. It is hardly needful to add that ventilation, fresh water, soap and sanitation are regarded as "foreign devils" by the average celestial. They take a bath once a year and then give a great party to celebrate their safe coming through the ordeal.

While the city is the filthiest and unhealthlest in the world, the harbor and surrounding country is the most beautiful. The district is really a vast bay covering a thousand square miles, filled up with romantic islands and granite crags. In some past age, the land for leagues must have been covered with vast glaciers, as everywhere there are the tell-tale marks of ice.

The glacier must have been over 11180 feet thick. If we are to judge by analogy and use Lyell's researches to Great Britain and Tyndall's in the Alps as our standards, the Amoy glacier was from half-a-mile to one mile thick and in its full career covered the Formosa channel, all of that island excepting a few high peaks and reached far out into the Pacific ocean.

second reading next Friday, is, by favor of the boulders indicate that the glacial epoch termi- subscribing Tls. 1.000 towards the same object nated very quickly so far as Amoy is concerned. In consequence of this charity, Chang Vao. the A glacier dies from one of two causes, either there is an increase of temperature too great for the continued existence of ice or there is a large decrease in the supply of the water which in congealed form goes to make it up. Sometimes the two causes combine and make one. As there are but little soil, few moraines and many boulders on Kulangsu and Amoy, it is probable that both causes united in this instance to produce the present topographic and lithologic condition of the neighbourhood and its susround-

> The rocks mentioned indicate that there has never been any volcano nor volcanic action in the immediate neighborhood of Amoy. A few diorite boulders with lava-filled veins prove that to the north or northwest there is a district which at one time was the scene of tremendous volcanic action. The absence of seams, faults or crevasses is evidence that there have never been any serious earthquakes in Amoy since, well, put it 500,000 years B. C., except it may be the dying tremor of some selsmic convulsion many miles away. We are also led to the inference that there never will be a volcano or an earthquake near Amoy so long as the present coast line remains unchanged in its general

Notice how delicately I bring in my scientific attainments at this point. It doesn't harm any one, it pleases the college graduates who read your noble fournal, and, above all, it reflects credit upon my studious habits. Above all wish to call attention to the variegated assortment of adjectives Iam enabled to employ. Pardon the egotism, but I think they are really worthy of Bill Nye or Miner Griswold, and than these two princes of the pen no man, alive can pick out more unwieldy and mysterious poly-

"As for the people, they consist of a of per cent. Mandarins, one per cent, well to do citizens and 084 per cent. poor devils of coolies. We Americans do not understand the labor problem other side of the house.

In combatting evil, much evil is often done. Many years ago the coolle traffic fell into unscruru'ous and iniquitous hands at Macao. So many outrages were committed that public sentiment was aroused over the civilized world and the traffic was finally suppressed. So far all was well. But having achieved this victory, the reformers went a step further and tried to put an end to all coolle traffic no matter how or by whom conducted. Luckily for humanity in the Orient, this Oulxotic endeavour failed, but in failing has done irreparable damage to commerce and civilization. The situation may be summed up in a few words.

Barring Canton and Foochow, China is essendally an agricultural country. So long as the crops are good, the land is prosperous and the people happy. But whenever there is a bad harvest, a drought or inundation, myriads of workmen are thrown out of employment and forced to go elsewhere for their daily food. this forced migration, enforced by hunger and nakedness, they naturally gravitate to the seacoast. Arrived there they must obtain work, become objects of charity or else emigrate. The amount of work to be done is limited and emigration is their chief, if not their dernier restort.

For their labor as emigrants, there is an ncreasing demand. Great Britain requires them In Singapore, Penang, Pahang and North Borneo. not to speak of settlements of lesser importance. France : bas employment for bundreds of thousinds in Cochin-China and Tongvin. Holland needs millions to work her magnificent colonies f Tava, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Celebes. Each these great powers has legislated wisely and well for the transportation. employment, maintenance and treatment of coolle labor. Each can point with pride to the success which has rewarded the Chinese workingmen who have left home for their foreign settlements. Each is eager to welcome untold armies more.

But a false and sickly sentiment steps in and throws every obstacle possible in the way of emigration : As a result thousands die, annually of stervation; and hundreds of thousands manage with infinite suffering to keep body and soul together. Were the gates opened there would be a new era of prosperity for the European Colonies in the East, a better condiition for China and the Chinese along the entire seaboard and a commercial development and progress for Amoy which would make this quiet city, one of the busicst and wealthiest in the Flowery, Kingdom, and head of none of compare

, I don't think there is a particle of bias in those lines. They represent what I feel after having seen and studied the problem as thoroughly as an American can in the great Middle Kingdom. There is a volume more to be said. If will not be said here, as I am preparing it for publitudinous hotels into Nonh's Aiks | Why don't cation as a subscription book, and hope to sell

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS

Antiger with beginning the control of the control o Four thousand eight hundred piculs of Yunnan

By the capsizing of a passenger boat three sort eke out a small income and make a man was caused by the wind or the overcrowding of

> A private soldier of the Paokai hill garrison camp in Chinkiang and his wife both committed suic'de at the same time. No reason can be assigned for the act. The burial expenses were paid by the commanders.

> Eleven more of the Wenchow bandits have been captured by the village volunteers. There are no leaders among the prisoners. Two of them have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The rest are still awaiting the decision of the high authorities.

> The Governor of Yunnan and Kweichow. Wong Wen-zor, reports to the Throne, in a memorial dated the 19th of the 6th moon, that most of the officers in the camps under his jurisdiction are in the habit of receiving bribes, and never do their duty properly. The Governor prays that the officers in fault be degraded.

> While a government topographical servey was being made in the Slansban district of Cheklang. some country people took offence and maltreated the surveying deputy and his staff. Runners sent to make arrests also met with resistance and were completely routed. The village elders called a meeting and proposed a compromise which was accepted by the authorities.

During last year H. E. Sheng, Taotai of Chefoo, distinguished himself by his energy in collecting funds for the relief of distress caused The paucity of moraines and the wealth of by the floods in Shantung province, he himself Provincial Governor, has petitioned the Throne, praying that a high decoration be conferred on Sheng, which has been approved.

> During the annual street procession in Socchow the crowd became so dense in one of the by-streets that three unfinished buildings collapsed with a fearful crash. Four men were fatally injured, and one woman with a child in her arms was killed outright. A water-melon dealer in a boat anchored close by the shore also perished, struck by the falling beams which sank the boat as well; and several other men were more or less injured. The authorities are now busy holding inquests.

> At Huacheng, on the Grand Canal, near Tsingkiang Pu, there is great want of rain. Water is very scarce, even the usual stagnant pools being dry. The City Commandant has ordered, soldiers to rig up a water drawing machine and work it. By this means water is being supplied. But at the same time swarms of locusts are devouring the crops and vegetation. Detachments of troops are now detailed to fight and exterminate these pests.

> A member of the Fukien Secret Revolutionary Society was caught in Chowchow Fu. On his trial he stoutly refused to implicate his comrades or to say where the headquarters of the society He exclaimed that though the plans of the society had failed yet he died content, with the feeling that he had done something. laughed aloud and stamped his confession with his thumb daubed in ink. The authorities are doing their best to unearth the den of the secret revolutionists.

A new rifle has lately been turned out of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shangbal, for which a very great penetrative power is claimed. manager has sent two of the guns to Li Hungchang for inspection: Li sent them in turn to the Director of the Tientsin Naval College with a request that he might make a report thereon. The report must have been most satisfactory for the Vicerov has sanctioned the manufacture of a considerable number of the rifles, and ordered that they be distributed amongst the soldiers.

Along the Yang-king-pang, between the Honan and Shantung Road bridges, there are great numbers of flower opium dens, about which all sorts of loafers and idlers thickly congregate, to the great annoyance of passers-by. The vagabonds attack people frequently and are continually maltreating the poor girls without any cause whatever, but for the object of creating confusion in which they may steal things. A few Sikhs of European constables stationed in this locality would be of great use in putting down this nuisance.

The Commander of the Chinhai garrison forces has received orders from the Che-kiang. Governor to proceed with forces to Wenchow against the bandits who have been making bloody incursions on the suburban villages of the city and threatening the city itself. The three bandits captured by the rustic volunteers have been put on trial. They have been very badly treated by their enraged captors, as many wounds on their persons testily. Though much tortured no confession has been extracted from them, and doubt is raised whether these men are really members of the dreaded mountain bands or whether they have been accused because of having incurred the enmity of some of the

In one of the suburban villages outside Nanking lived a farmer and his wife. By dint of hard work and diligence they made enough for their daily necessities. Lately the farmer went to the city to sell some of his produce, leaving the woman alone in the house. About midnight several robbers broke into the premises and demanded money. The frightened woman having nothing to give, she was plundered of all its effects, which were not worth much. poor victim was near her confinement. The Nanking magistrate held an inquest and defrayed all the burial expenses. Warrants are out for the arrest of the murderer, who when caught will no doubt suffer immediate decapitation.

During the personal inspection by the city commandant of Wenchow one, night he found the Mahung gate wide open and not a soldier on guard duty. For a moment be was astonished at the negligence of the official keeper, especially as there were rumours that bandits were watching for an opportunity to enter the walls with the object of plundering the pawn-shops. He called out aloud but no voice answered. A search was made and the official keeper at last appeared. drunk as a lord, while the braves, infected by the example of their chief, had gove the keeper to his senses by means of pretty strong threats. The gates were closed and the keeper and his guards placed under lock and

The leaders in both Native papers, commenting on the decision recently come to by both obtaining of more arms, and, whether, as a Municipal Councils, with respect to women fre Shanghal, a grant might not be oblainable from quenting opium-shops say there is no use whatever in keeping women and girls out of the machine gun might be got, and the desimbility oplum-shops if they do not prohibit them visiting! the tenthouses also. There are many shops for the sale of both tea and oplum, and the action of the Council only applies to the opium departs. ment, so the women simply go over to the tes side of the house where they carry on with the young men more scandalously than ever no On the other hand, the business of those establishments which are only opium-houses; is quite ruined, while that of the tea-shops flourishes. Perhaps the Councils may see their way later on to issue the very desirable prohibition against. the frequenting of tea-houses by women, who are like attractive signboards,"and lure by a magnetic influence young men to their destruction in those dens of vice.

Yenpien is a village in the district of Nanhol. Kuangtung.; ::Years ago foreign missionaries settled down and built a church, living amicably with and preaching freely to the inhabitants. Nothing ever occurred to disturb the cordial relations between the preachers and the rustics until the 12th ulto, when a woman proclaimed that she had lost her, son, fourteen years, old, and that she suspected the missionaries had stolep and concealed him within the church. She gathered a crowd and led it into the church to make a search. The patrolling guards were mustered, and in an encounter between them and some of the mob bent on plunder, two men were wounded and captured.—A later report says that hundreds of people gathered with the intention of destroying the church, but soldiers arrived, dispersed the crowd, and arrested three leaders. A still later report states that, both the church and school were torn down. When the troops reached the days ago the runners thought they had discovered place the people had already relired... arrests were made. One of the mobileadors was: killed outright and an inquest was held on his: body. There are over one hundred converts. the village.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday we had more talk of rebellions The story was that a large band of thousands of bandits under the leadership of a son of Li Chang-show, an old rebel chief, had crossed into Hupeh from Honan. They had burned many houses, and captured the city of Maching, putting the mandarin in charge to death. To-day the story has shrunk considerably. The thousands have become thirty or forty robbers whose depredations were carried on in the neighbourhood of Shangching, just over the border. They had taken, not Maching, but three and twenty wheelbarrows, which were slowly wending their way towards Hankow, in charge of Whangpi barrowmen. The houses burned down were some roadside inns, and the robbers had taken themselves off to the mountains. It is impossible to say that this is the truth, and the whole truth. but such incidents are not unusual in that locality; and it was the arrival of the people who had been plundered which filled the town with talk.

To-day a meeting of landrenters, originall called for the 16th inst., was held in the cour room of the British Consulate, in order to eleca member of the Municipal Council in place of Mr. H. Whistier gone home; and to give resid ents an opportunity of making suggestions regarding the defence of the settlement, police and sanitary matters, etc. There were eighteen landrenters and residents, present: Council C T. Gardner occupying the chair. As only one gentleman, Mr. C. W. Gordon, had been proposed, he was declared a duly elected Municipal

Mr. A. E. Reynell, Chairman of the Counci informed the meeting that in consequence of the recent troubles, the approaching triennial examinations and the unsettled state of matters gene rally, they had increased the staff of native constables by fifteen men. They had also engaged Mr. H. Millar, of Kiukiang, as superintendent of police at a monthly salary of Tis. 100 These alterations would involve an increased expenditure of Tis. 1.200, and, further. Police Inspector Drury had so discharged the heavy duves lately falling upon him as to well deserve an increase of salary. These statements were listened to with much satisfaction.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. H. W Andrews, American Consulto state the arrangements which had been made by the defence committee, remarking that it was of the first importance the public should know what was being done; and that naval and other authorities were deeply interested in such information. Mr Andrews said the signal alarm would be the firing of three guns, and the hongs of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Molchanoff, Pechatnoff & Co. were the safety stations to which all lades and children were to be immediately conducted. A list had been made of al the residents, and men told off for each house from which ladies and children would have to be brought. Copies of these arrangements would shortly be distributed. If a suitable steamer were available the non-combatant would be placed on board, and these once is safety the others would proceed to clear the con cession. For this purpose there was at the disposal a force of or men, with fire-arms. various sorts. Of these only 33 were rifles wit bayonets. but an effort would be made to ge more, and if obtained the present organisation might be mide permanent. It would also be very advisable to have a machine gun. A these statements gave much gratification.

A question put by Mr. S. Smith to the Chairman, as to whether anything further was being done with regard to getting the Wusuch rioters duly punished, led the Chairman to state in reply that this matter had been by no means closed with the decapitation of the two men The Viceroy had agreed that a re-trial must be held, and eight men were already in custody, who would be tried in the presence of his deputy, the Rev. S. Bramfitt and Mr. Miles, The Viceroy had also offered a reward for the apprehension of other rioters, or for, information regarding them. According to the Chinese code, all persons toused guilty of taking part in riots, which are attended with intal result, are liable to the death nenalty: for those convicted of incendiarism the nunish. ment was 100 blows and three years banishs ment. These penalties the authorities were prepared to enforce. As to the mandaring who had refused to give any aid to the ladies in their extremity, one had been already degraded and the other, the Erh fu, was to be degraded and he, the Consul, would insist that the reason why should be mide known by proclamation, There was no doubt but the two men already executed were amongst the most guilty. They had been tried in the presence of his deputy, the Rev. Mr. Bramfitt, who was satisfied they were ringleaders. and the heads had been recognised by witnesses spirited student, 'The beary capital schudenting

Dr. John desired that there should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting an expression of on a spree." The commandant soon brought their, sense of the great-tact, ability patience and tenseity of purpose shown by the Consul-in the conduct of this most difficult matter which the meeting was most willing to do, but the Consul begged them not to:

the British Government. Also as to how of having a steam fire engine which, it was thought, would be a machine which in an uproar prove as useful as a gun. This latter the Council were nuthorised by the meeting purchase, and the arms matter was left in their Hands. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

All is now quict in this centre. The heat, it in the nineties, and the tiver within three feet of being bund full .- N. C. Daily News.

CHINKIANG.

East Thursday we had another of th

Tutfienhul processions. It was brought out this

time. I'mm told, at the expense of the officials as

a'thank-offering for the abundant, rain of the

া (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

week before. But the procession this time proved a very tame affair, rossibly either because of the shortness of the natice or the business of the season, or because even among the Chinese. fiwer persons are found to give thanks for blessings received than to pray for the same. "The officials have at the last, at the urgent request of our consuls mosted the Emperor's proclamation in regard to the riots. It seems to be having a good effect on the people. They dare not say of this as they did of the officials that it was issued because of foreign money. Some robberies were committed the first part of this month in the Tant's neighbourhood. A few e robbers on a boat near Tant'u. In coniuncti with several guard boats an attack was made on the suspicious boat and fourteen arrests were made. As some foreign muskets, good clothing etc. were found on, the boat they felt very sure

returning home. Licusts' are said to be ravaging the country north of the river, and yesterday several large swarms were seen passing over the city going southward

of their having the right men, and they returned

in triumph with them to Chinkiang. But to

their chagrin on examination the men proved to

be 'an innocent (?) party of Hunan soldiers

We are having hot oppressive weather. - N. C. Daily News.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 23rd.

The city is all astir with the news of the rising in the north of the province. The facts are, as usual in China, kept as secret as possible for fear of a panic; but where news, is bottled un in forty-eight different 'yamens, the cork is apt to come out. Apparently the insurgents started from the Honan border, and have moved through. Mais'en Heien to Chisul Heien in the Huang chow Prefecture. Amidst conflicting reports it is difficult to sift the truth. A Halen magistrate has been killed, possibly a city wall damaged; probably the insurgents are hungry and are in search of food rather than anything more serious. The leader's name is mentioned as that of the son of one of the better known bandits of the days after the Taiping rebellion, but that may be mere report. Certain it is that a certain number of country-folk have fled here for refuge. Soldiers have been sent to the scene of disturbance; no doub the rising will be quelled with mercifully little loss of life. The bad crops in many parts wil render us liable to these outbreaks.

Chinese officialdom is not prone to err on the side of fastidious mercy. A man was arrested at Wusuch a fortnight, ago; he is not supposed to be connected with the riot, but is said to belong to the Kolao Hul. The Huangchow Commandant sliced off his ears and after a day or two sen him to Wuchang with a string through his collar-bons !-

acThere has been a striking instance of rapid saintship here during the last few weeks. Taoist nun stationed hereself near the Vicerov yamin, beating her wooden drum incessantly she professed to be from Canton and to b claiming from His Excellency the discharge of an unpaid temple subscription. Meanwhile the report spread that she had wonderful healing powers. The Viceroy hearing of the affair after a while ordered her away under the care of the city guard. She tried to drown herself, but was thrice rescued; then under the care of two soldiers and two runners, who were charged with preventing her from further mischief, she resumed her ministry of healing, through the help of little wooden idol. The people came in crowds and for days past an open place near the Viceroy's College has been thronged from morning to night with maimed, lame, halt, and blind, Incense sellers thronged to the spot and have driven a roaring-and crackling-trade. The nun would take a cup of water from a puddle, stir up some incense ash inside, breathe on mixture and give an infallible, cure for any miscellaneous disease. Little apples, breathe one have been especially, popular, for con venience of carriage, to the bodies, of th sick b. The aggregate fees have, been very considerable and of course have been shared wit the escort, who claimed that their presence gave, official sanction, to the lady healer. in An unfortunate difference as to cash led to the arres by the runner of a young gentleman, who proved to be a son of the Literary; Chancellor, and th district magistrate finding out the fraud dea very summarily with, the soldiers. Saintshi however appears to be established and to unshaken by this little incident; it will simply move its theatre of operations, Many a temple has owed its origin to similar chance developments of knavery. Meanwhile processions go hanging and drumming through the streets to get rid of noxious vapours, and diseases engendered by drought. No. C. Dally News

T'SINGKIANG P'U.

Attanti (PROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

odt ban andid dat in et men to nesentraly goth. To be just to the Chinese let it be said to their credit that no placards have appeared; and though the authority, for our last report to that effect was an official, the said authority has proved totally unreliable. Two years ago there were one or two incendary, placards, but they were supposed to be got out by a crazy man and no attention was paid to them.

Some days ago a imissionary on his way to Chinkiang was set upon while in his boat by a this month, and that it had been so dry that no mob at a small town between Paoing and Kaoyu. and but for the protection of the military he moold certainly have been injured. The soldiers secte, on guard through and entire rhight and prevented the repeated attempts of the mobily land and water to get at the foreigner. At Wang. of Very high water to get at the foreigner. At Wang. of Very high water this year, Si amera come phow the same foreignet was driven away from his landing place and had to the upply the side perfectly hatel? and the relational Between the pia guard boats and he vished your could be find to reigners appear to be skillelactory.

There was some further conversation as to the I days for some, time, past : a , double - blessing intended by our kind heavenly father in killing the locusts as well as making the ground to bring forth. The fall crops, beans and sweet potatoes, are planted and give fair promise of preventing a famine this year.

During the drought the Taotal, who is evidently religiously, inclined, was assiduous in his efforts to obtain rain. He had one of the iron tablets, recently referred to, by your Shantung correspondent, brought down; and wearing coarse clothes and straw shoes, with a willow wreath on his head, he twice daily walked to the temple to pray for rain. After some days the iron tablet was passed on to Whalan, proving unsatisfactory for this section of the country; then nine Buddhist and nine Taolst priests were employed to pray, and to make them more enriest and zealous in their praying they were not allowed any shelter but were made to stand out in the hot sun all day. This novel plan must have been anything but pleasant to the Buddhist priests with their shaven heads. These priests were to have 500 cash each per day and five taels each when rain came.

A good story is told in our heise of a bannerman by the name of Chiong. Every ten days during the drought, he issued proclamations forbidding the slaughtering of animals for only two days at a time. At first these proclamations: were very mild, but later one read thus : "Obeying my superiors this proclamation is issued, and again we beseech the favour of heaven. Sheep, hogs, and all-such-animals-must not be slaughtered nor must there be any barter in them. Chickens, ducks, fish "and shrimps must not be sold 'for 'food,' Onlone and garlic must not be eaten. Let no one lightly or negligently regard this. If anyone purposely disregard this proclamation he will be brought before the magistrate, beaten and made to wear the cangue." Before the paste of this proclamation was dry the Halen's cook entered the yamen with some fish, but he was challenged, examined and the fish found on him, Although the runners were told that the fish was for the Hsien, they turned a deaf ear, and reminding the cook of the cast-iron proclamation. relieved him of the fish. The cook duly reported the matter to the Hislen; and the two runners. who dared to carry out his own proclamation. were beaten and made to refund the 200 cash paid out for the fish. to

With such an example from an official, is it any wonder proclamations do not have their desired effect ?-N. C. Daily News.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, July 13th.

To-morrow will be the day for the declaration. of the dividend of the Taku Tug and Lighter, Company. It was reported 8 ner cent. would be declared, but now it is currently reported that 7. per cent, will be the figure. This, with other, little matters, has sent the shares down to

At last the Decree his been lissued, and reached here at the end of last week for the extension, of the brailways line from Liu Hsitowards Shai-hai-kuani For the present only sixty if is to be Inide and it is to be a government line. It is to join the Tan Son-line. Messrs. Chen and Ligar to be the chiefs. His Ex. Li Hung-chang has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. N. Pethick to the chief supervision of

"From Shing-king, south-east of Newchwang, in Tung-hwa-halen, a sample of clay has been forwarded. 'It is of a greyish colour, having a very peculiar odour, and resembling mineral wax. The natives use it for wicks in their oil lamps, and it buins well. Besides this clay, specimens of iron ore have been forwarded, of very superior quality, being almost all iron also some rich quarts containing gold, which runy through the quartz like threads, and nuggets have been found weighing as much as three ounces. The sand also contains a quantity of gold dust: Another sample of dark brown clay emits a strong oily odour, and petroleum is reported to exist there. Very fine specimens of soft and hard coal have also been forwarded. These samples have all been forwarded to Peking, and no doubt I shall hear more about this when Mr. John Pringle, an expert, gets there. The specimens of coal from the northwest of Newchwang, especially those from Liaoyang district, are said to be of excellent quality.

accompanied by two priests. Hefore leaving they had an interview with Li Hung-chang. To-morrow our French residents will celebrate the 14th July with great pomp. All nationalities

The German blahop left here for Shantung

have been cordially invited to join in the feetivities.—Mercury.

> (FROM OUR, OWN CORRESPONDENT.) July 25th.

The storming of the Bastille and what was involved therein, were brought to mind yesterday in the observance of the day by our friends of the French Republic. Most of the members of the foreign community visited the Consulate in the evening to express their good wishes for the prosperity of the State, to listen to music discoursed by the band, to enjoy a promenade in the fliuminated gardens, and to witness one of the finest displays of fireworks that has ever been given at Tientsin. The bund, in front of the Consulate and the grounds were well lighted with a great number of paper lanterus in different colours, while as one looked into the grounds from the front gate, the grass and flowers presented the appearance of containing innumerable glowworms, produced by placing little oil lamps all about upon the ground, In addition; to the ordinary firework, such as fountains, rockets. bombs exploding in mid-air with beautiful effect. there were successively suspended in front of the entrance several of those complicated pyrotechnics which in their combustion display a variety of beautiful designs. At one time the letters "R.F." came out distinctly in pale blue, with suitable setting. A variety of other figures. including Chinese characters, were shown with could clearness but at young on holy with mot

WiThere was a very large crowd of Chinese on the bundar with the packing that alway's attends such masses of people; but there was no disorder whatever. As soon as the display was over, they dispersed as quietly as they had come, and it would be difficult to say whence or whither odinguide governor and in ose that and a

For some days we have had very hot. oppressive Weather, with humid atmosphere. There has evidently been a good deal of rain all around us but not much has fallen at this place, "From Kalgan the report comes that no rain had fallen up to the beginning of planting of attitum crops had yet taken place. Probably this is not true of the greater part of the province Rain has fallen over most of the plain. Thele his been a slight slie in the river. There is 41 anche appreliantion of a flood, he even tib to the build ha in prist ye irs. I P. very thing is I w We have had good washing rains every les I wow. Gl Dilly Wewer.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. (Before Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Chief

July 29th.

THE CREDIBILITY OF EPITAPHS.

In the everlasting Tang A Lok will case to-day his Lordship gave judgment on a side issue raised by Mr. Frincis for the plaintiff as to whether evidence of inscriptions on tombetones of the Tang tribe could be taken, Mr. Leach for the defence asserted that the plaintiff bad had the inscriptions altered, and it was desired to bring evidence on the subject, to show that it the epitaph had been truthful it would have supported defendant's case.

In giving judgment his Lordship quoted a a number of valuable authorities, one of whom said, as if in anticipation of the Tang A Lok case, "If human life were a thing of a thousand years, then inquiries of this sort might be undertaken." After full consideration his Lordship thought the disputed evidence, which was already given could not now be struck out. He thought. however, that for the future the less strictly relevant evidence might be avoided.

...Witnesses were then called to speak of affairs in the year 206 B.C. · Left at it.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-ING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices of the General Managers (Messrs. Shewan & Co.) on the 1st inst. There were present Messrs. D. Gillies (Chairman), R. G. Shewan, S. I Danby, G. H. Potts, I. S. Moses, T. E. Davies, and M. S. S. Sassoon.

The Chairman said-Gentlemen, I think it is not necessary for me to say much with regard to the proposed resolutions, as they have been in your hands for some time and I have no doubt they have had your careful consideration. The object of the modifications in the Articles of Association is to put a little more power into the hands of the consulting committee, so that without curtailing in any way the efficient working of the company it will provide for any emergency that may occur in the future similar to that which happened in the case of the failure of Messrs. Russell and Co There have been no radical changes made in the Articles of Association. We have simply provided that, should the necessity occur for doing so, the shareholders themselves may be called upon to make a change should it be deemed advisable in the general management of the Company. I am sure you will all admit the necessity that exists for making this change The business of the Company, I am very pleased to inform you, has been very prosperous, and last month has been better than any previous month we have had, the returns being very good not only as regards the amount of rope manufactured but also with regard to the returns. (Applause.) The statement of accounts up to 10th lune has not been audited and of course I cannot youch for its correctness, but from the statement I see that Messrs. Russell and Co., in Shanghai, are indebted to us in the sum of \$16,308, and that the compradore has in his hands bills to collect or bills as collected amounting to \$7,000, making in all a debi of \$23,000 against the Company, which may eventually be a loss. With regard to the compradore it is unnecessary to state what are the intentions of the consulting committee. We shall endeavour to recover as much as we can. Counsel's opinion is favourable to hope we shall be able to get \$7,000 from the compradore. With regard to the other \$16,000, I think I need hardly say any thing about it. We have so shares in the name of Mr. Tomes and to in the name of Ng Chow Fong, compradore to Messrs. Russell and Co. over which the Company has a lien, and these will no doubt revert to the company. We have been advised that it is not necessary to advertise that the Company have a lien upon those shares All that is necessary for us to do is to refuse to transfer these shares should they be sent in for

registration. Resolutions for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association were then proposed to the meeting by the Chairman. The alterations included the appointment of Messrs. Shewan & Co. as General Managers subject to the control of the Consulting Committee; that the Consulting Committee should choose one of their number as Chairman; that the General Managers shall receive all moneys and pay such part thereof as shall not be re-employed for the purposes of the Company into the Company's Bankers to

the credit of the Company. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the tot inst. There were present :-- Mesers, D. Gillies (Chairman), C. Hawkins, M. S. S. Bassoon, R. G. Shewan, J. H. Cox, S. I. Danby, G. H. Potts: W. H. Wallace, and C. Klinck. of The Chairman said—Gentlemen, in compliance with your wishes expressed at last meeting, Mr. Cox and I have gone very carefully over the articles of association and we have prepared such modifications only as we thought essentially necessary in the interests of the shareholders, considering the change which has been made in the general management. The modifications are, I think, on the whole, very fair with regard to the General Managers' remuneration. It has not been reduced so much perhaps as it might have been, but taking into consideration that a large proportion of the commissions go to the Amoy and Manila people, I think you will admit that the General Managers in Hongkong are not covernaid. We have looked very carefully through the articles of association, and the modiffications have been printed and were placed in your hands some time ago, and if there are any amendments to be made we shall be very glad to be advised by you. You are aware that the compradore of Messre. Russell and Co, is indepted to the Company to the large amount of \$46,000, and of this amount about \$15,000 only, will probably be recovered. The Company are taking steps to recover the balance by instituting an action against the compradore, which tea-market is as lively as an Irish fair. I have of the committee to appropriate a number of are more ticks in the ten trade of the East than shares that are in the names of members of the in any other known to man. The true inwardlate firm of Russell & Co., but as these shares ness of this particular trick is as follows. Two- the fact that they will have better and cheaper I would be to the advantage of Siam were large our solicitors that in transferring them we had and in Formosa are poor men who have to borrow lost the lien we had upon them. The only shares | money to raise and move their crops," They we can confiscate are 56 standing in the name obtain the needful money from heathen paperers, of Mr. Tomes. These we have confiscated and native merchants and Christian ten-exporters. this reduces the loss by \$4,000. I don't think It makes but little difference to whom they apply It is necessary for me to say anything with regard | as cach thinges to per cent on the loan, takes | nations. to the steamers. It have no doubt that Messrs. the land and growing crop as collateral security : Showard and Co. will, give the interests of the and imposes the hard condition that he shall spirited student. The heavy capital with which | the Government and the sooner that fact is fully Company their best attention and that the work when we meet again at our next yearly meeting, money leaders hold back and bear the market. It is cased, the steamers in which it is carried. of association were then proposed by the Chair- there are signs of revolt among the farmers. which attend to the financing, are all from, or of

man, These, comprised the appointment of Then they buy largely at the lowest figures and London, where they be appointment of the lowest figures and London, where they be appointment of the lowest figures and London, where they be appointment of the lowest figures and the lowest figures are the lowest figures and the lowest figures and the lowest figures are the lowest figures and the lowest figures are the lowest figures and the lowest figures are the lo Mesers. Shewan & Co. as, General Managers I shortly alterwards jump; the prices so as to I

and the settlement of their remuneration as such, which is to be a commission of 5 per cent. on the grou amount of all outward passage money and reight from Hongkong and other revenue, and I per cent. on the gross inward passage money and freight collected or received in Hongkong in respect of the working of the undertaking of the Company, and a commission of 23 per cent. on all disbursements made in Hongkong, and also a commission of 1 per cent. on the purchase or on the sale of any of the

Company's steamers. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

THE TYPHOON.

Fortunately there is little to be written about Sunday's typhoon, if the blow that did occur, could really be called one. So far as we can learn there is a happy absence of the casualties that usually attend the passing of such storms amongst the boating population in the harbour and this no doubt is due to the timely warnings given from the Observatory and which the people had the wisdom to profit by. Steam-launches did a big trade all day Sunday by towing sampans and other craft to the shelter that the breakwater at Quarry Bay affords. By ten o'clock on Sunday evening the harbour was quite clear of its usual fleet of steam-launches, the only one out at that time was one engaged to carry the Peninsular's passengers across to Kowloon and a pretty rough experience they had; all, including a number of ladies, being thoroughly drenched and somewhat frightened. The signal gun at Kowloon was fired at about 10, p.m. to indicate that a gale was approaching and by eleven o'clock both the wind and sea had risen considerably and throughout the night the former are anable to state definitely what amount damage if any, has occurred. Severa steamers that were to have sailed on Monday. wisely remained at anchor, including the P. & O. Company's Peninsular with mails and passengers for the North.

In connection with the typhoon Dr. Doberck has kindly forwarded us the following particulars of the observations taken by him at Kowloon:-

ACCOUNT OF THE TYPHOON OF JULY, 25TH

TO AUGUST 3RD, 1891. At 4 p.m. on the 25th July the following notice was issued. "There appears to be a typhoon in the Pacific." and at 4 p.m. on the 26th. "A small typhoon appears to have crossed the southern Pallippines and entered the China Sea." The wind blew a fresh E.S.E. breeze in Bolingo on this day, and veered to S.E. the next day. The barometer continued falling, with clear, hot, and dry weather and slight gradients n southern China. The small typhoon moved northwards in the China Sea, and on the 20th he barometer began to rise in Bolingo. showing that the centre had passed that latitude. On the morning of the 30th the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. winds along the southern coast of China. S.E. winds in Luzon, and fresh S.W. winds with iqually weather in the China Sea," and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red Cone pointing downwards. On the 31st it was intimated that the centre was to the eastward of the Paracels. and that gudients along the China coast were steep for N.E. winds. On the 1st of August the signs of a typhoon were much slighter, but that was due to the exceptionally slow motion of the centre. At 11.30 a.m. on the 2nd the following notice was issued :-- The centre of the depression is at present moving towards a point on the cost between Hongkong and Swatow." and directions were given to hoist the Black Cone pointing downwards. At 7.10 p.m. directions were given to hoist lanterns horizontally. 12,100,000 lbs. and the average price \$13 per picul and at 9.30 p.m., to fire the gun one round. lanterns hoisted horizontally indicated bad weather, and that the wind would back, as it picul. When it is remembered that at one time would have done had the centre continued its | Amoy was the greatest tea-country in the world strong E, wind blowing through the Balintang | times its present production) the decay of the sharply deflected towards the west, as often I change is due, I regret to say, almost entirely to happens. This occurred about 11 p.m. and at dishonesty and rapacity on the part of the trade, midnight the lanterns were hoisted vertically to I native and foreign. At one time the Amoy teas show that the centre had changed its direction | were excellent and the tea-districts correspondand was moving westward to the south of the lingly prosperous. The planters fell into debt to was entered at 4 a.m. on the 3rd, and the The quality of the leaf fell off, as did the quantity, notice was issued; -- The centre of the depression is at present W.S.W. of Hongkong, moving westward."

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A	TALK A	BOUT TEA.	

Tamsui, July 24th. The ter-season of 1801 is in full blast, and the have the first choice of buying the new leaf at

FROM FORMORA

prevent interference from less long-headed THE MEMORIAL OF THE TSUNG operators.

To-day the revolt occurred, prices were made and the machinery of exportation set in motion. The quotations this morning at Tamsul. which is the tea-emporium of Formesa, were as follow, \$18 per plcul for the poorest, \$22 for medium and \$31 for fine and superior grades. This is about 10 per cent higher than it was this time last year.

The outlook this season is extremely good. In Formosa, there are three crops of tea annually. The present one is the first and is now estimated to be between 180,000 and 100,000 half chests each weighing 43lbs. The second crop is estimated at from 80,000 to \$5,000 half-chests, a very heavy advance upon that of last year which was 30,000. The prices then ran from \$45 to \$100 per picul; this year on account of the splendid quality of the tea they will be much bleber.

The third crop will reach 130,000 half-chests this year and may even go as high as 150,000. The prices last year were from \$24 to \$40 per picul, and they will probably be about the same this season.

The three crops, or annual output of Formosa may be figured between 300,000 and 425,000 half-chests, or in weight between 15,000,000 and 17,000,000 lbs. This in value will be between \$3,260,000 and \$4,000,000. It will pay an Internal revenue tax to the Chinese Government of \$400,000, and an export tax of an equally large smount. The packing and transportation to Amoy and Hongkong, from which it is exported to the United States and Great Britain, will cost between \$1,300,000 and \$1,800,000.

The Chinese merchants and officials with whom I have conversed state that the crops this year are slightly larger and very much finer than blew with varying force. As communication ever before in the history of Formosa; that while with the out-stations has been interrupted we the yield per acre has fallen off owing to a warm winter and a dry apring, the increase in acreage has more than made up for the deficiency : and that the success this year would undoubtedly lead to a large extension of the culture and a greatly augmented production.

> This will be good news for lovers of tea Formosa tea is the best in the world. It is so popular that unscrupulous dealers in Japan. Korea and especially in Indian and Ceylon teas have been doing a large business in sending to the market their own goods put up in imitation of the Formosa article. The new law compelling importers to brand each package with the name of the place it comes from has struck a blow at the evil and has given much satisfaction to the merchants in China. It may be questioned, however, if the statute goes far enough and if further legislation is not necessary. have had the opportunity of studying tea-culture in Ceylon and Formosa, and find that there is great room here, not so much for improvement as for the cheapening of the curing processes. The Chinese still cure the leaf in small bamboo waiters over chargoal fires in the same way as did their ancestors thirty years ago. The new processes, invented chiefly, if not solely by Englishmen, use copper, iron a porcelain plates, hot dry air and more or less labor-saving machinery. The result is a great saving in time and labor and the production of a very uniform article. The Chinese object to the new processes on the ground that they destroy the bouquet of the fine leaf, and add an unpleasant metallic flavor to the herb. They make the further objection that the new system would throw thousands out of employment and so injure the nation. I am not yet a teaexpert and can not therefore give a valid opinion upon the justice of their first objection. But as the Chinese hong-keepers begin to favor the application of the new processes to the cheaper

and poorer grades, it is certain that they will be

I in full operation within the next five years, Amoy teas are still on the downward path. Last year the output was to ooo half-chests or The (or 10 cents per lb). This year it will not exceed 48,000 half-chests in quantity, or \$12.50 per course and entered the mainland, but the and exported as high as 500,000 half-chests (ten Channel was too much for it and it was industry is easily realized. This tremendous colony. The lowest hourly reading of the the usurers and merchants, and were so bled and barometer, 19.308 (reduced to 32 deg. and M.S.L.) I fleeced that they lost all interest in their calling. greatest wind force, 61 miles an hour, was re- Then to carry out contracts as to specific with great care. Should their precautionary gistered at t a.m. At 10 a.m. directions were amounts, the leaf was adulterated with other given to holst the black ball and the following leaves, with sweepings and even in some fell, until it became known as the vilest and filthiest compound in the market. To-day have been decapitated; the Governors-General half-chests per annum when Amoy was cover, capture, convict and most severely punish doing 400,000. Now the figures are exactly the guilty leaders in connection with the riots at has taught one good lesson. It showed the future. The previous unsettled cases of the afraid to apply the screws to the full limit to the settle as quickly as possible, and not permit Formosa planters, knowing that if they do, the their subordinates, apprehensive of responsibility, trade will die off here as it did in Amoy and will to cause further delay, so that matters which

revert to Japan, Corea, Ceylon and India. Tes-culture is assuming large proportions outside of the Chinese boundaries. The Spanish authorities have tried to raise it in the Philippines: the Dutch in Sumats, Java and Borneo: the English in the Straits Scitlements and the French in Cochin-China. Nearly all these experiments have been failures; the only sucexcess of warmth. The Dutch have turned this discovery to account and now confine their efforts to the high mountainous districts, with which their colonial possessions abound. While good tea has been produced in a number of places under these auspices, the quality has been very

Foochow. are not uncommon, while now and then, extra reports. fine pickings find customers who pay from \$10. to \$10. a pound! In Russia and Japan and of on account of the large admixture of broken above all in China there are epicures, more dainty | rice;" ... "most of the early shipments were as to their daily tea than wealthy connoisseurs | excellent; but the after season's arrivals left at home are over their Madeira and Burgundy. much to be desired;" ... "the shelled rice per lb. for his ten. When I dined with him I contained yellows :" ... " with a little more justified the extravagance. The perfume filled | care bestowed on cultivation no doubt most of the palace and the exquisite incomparable flavor | the Far Eastern kinds will raise their standard." lingered upon my palate hours after the meal In this yein write those who are authowas over. After drinking such tes, the finest

Our China merchants, however, derive but | and distributed amongst the peasants of the little benefit from this industry. At one time it | chief rice-producing districts of this Kingdom, somehow or other the merchants grew careless | would afterwards recountle initial cost, through

LI PAMEN.

The following is the N. C. Daily News' translation of the memorial to the Throne by the Tsung-li Yamen on which the recent edict was issued. We understand that the Foreign Ministers' have stipulated that it shill appear in full in the Peking Gazette in due come :-

The Yamen Ministers, on account of the riots

against the foreign religious orders that have oc-

curred in the various provinces, request the Throne

to issue stringent orders to be Governors-General

and Governors to take immediate and urgent

measures to restore quiet to the land and to pre-

vent future disturbances. The memorialists hear-

ing, in the first part of the 4th moon, that churches

in Wuhu were destroyed, at once wired to the High Superintendent of Nanyang to despatch gunboats to suppress the dots and to give protection to the foreigners; at the same time to send deputies to make investigations and settle the cases. Then at the same time, there were anonymous placards posted and rumours spread about Shanghal, Nanking and other places. We also desired the Provincial authorities to take great care and to devise precautionary measures. THE TRUTH ABOUT, THE MEKONG Afterwards a telegraphic message was received from the Nanyang Superintendent and the Anhui Governor to the effect that the trouble at Wuhu took its origin from rumours that female doctors belonging to foreign religious orders were stealing children after drugging them : that the suspicions of the people could not be explained away that a crowd gathered to make trouble; that upon this churches were burnt and destroyed; that two rioters were executed and their heads placed on exhibition and that the place has stilled down to its usua quiet. Not long after, however, churches in Tanyang and in Wusuch in Hupch, were set on fire and pulled down, with the murder of two foreigners in the latter place. The details have not been reported. Evil theracters were causin trouble in Nanking and Kiukiang, but their attempts were frustrated and they were dispersed by the Government, soldiers who were keeping watch and gave protection. If these disturbance continue the hearts of both natives and foreigners will be full of apprehension and distrust. Th reason is this. Discharged soldiers and secret societies are to be found in every province along the Yangue River. Anonymous placards are posted for the purpose of agitating and misleading the minds of the populace, an a to find a favourable oppoliunity to create disturbances. It is certain no peaceful and law abiding people are guilty of theseads. The memorialists find that the religion of the great West persuade people to follow the pathsof virtue. It has been promulgated in all the western countries for many years. Since Chies commenced commercial intercourse with foreign countries, the treaties stipulate, that in all China, the believers and promulgators of the Roman Catholic and Protestant religious should one and all fine protection both in person and property, and that they are permitted to congregate to offer prayer and to sing byms. The hospitals for the sick and asylums for infants are all good works Of late years in all the places in the differen provinces visited by calamities there were man missionaries who contributed large sums ar helped to alleviate the sufferings, of the people Their love to do good and their generosity in giving are certainly commendable. Though among the native convent good, and bad are be found, still they are subjects of China and are amenable to the jurisdiction of local authorities In case of lawsuits and disputes missionaries can not interfere, so that the people and religion ought to be able to live quietly side by side Lovers of mischief often fabricate groundless rumours, and spread about and raise suspicions among the mass; and evil-disposed persons cause trouble under these prejexts with the hope plunder. Unless strict precautions are taken it is to be feared that Chinese and foreign merchants and people may not be able to live in peace This has an important bearing upon the state of the country. . The memorialists beg the Throne to order the Tartar Generals, Governors-General and Governors of every province to proclaim to the people, warning them not to listen lightly to rumours nor to make trouble. In case anony- independent, and even Korat set up a separate mous placards are written and rumours are kingdom, under a prince of the late dynastyl fabricated to mislead the people, stringent and severe measures should be adopted to arrest and severely punish the authors. The local authorities are to afford at all times protection to the merchants, people and missionaries of all nationalities and also their properties,

THE PROSPECTS OF RICE IN SIAM.

have accumulated may be cleared off.

measures be ineffectual, or protection useless.

let the higher authorities report them and have

European market next summer, owing to the cesses reported being from mountainous countries, failing off of Japanese, Slamese and Cochinwhen there was moisture, good soil and not an | China exports; and it is reported that the defici-, ency is not likely to be met by an overplus from other rice-producing countries, such as Burma, Persia and Bengal. This, of course, means a loss to those countries whose produce is scarce; but, as regards Stame it will not be without ultimate advantage if the merchants concerned inferior to the fine growths of Formosa and | will take steps to prevent "the large admixture of broken rice" of which Messrs, Fraser & Co. Chops running from \$100 to \$300, per picul | complained in their recently published market

"The quality of the Sam grain is complained fact that Japan kinds occupy a prominent in the course of a very few years. What bene-Slamed ដូចនៅដល់ដូមមានអណ្តាលនៅ ដែលសម្រាប់ប្រជា

to the effect that, on account of the long-continued drought, the exports have fallen considerably of late and are not likely to show signs of improvement for some time to come.

JUNE, 1801. Generalizate and

Broken Rice

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in the world, definited PALLEP articles of the constant and the constant a HOW A BRITISH EXPLORER FOUND IT. "Magna est veritas et pravalebil." pend

During the past two years the Press of the Far ast has, from time to time, contained brief have been killed up country. We can only hope reports of the Upper Mekong Valley region! otherwise the Eastern frontier of Slant A Most of the stories, especially those appearing in Tonquin papers, contained somewhate graphic descriptions of the "magnificent valley," "the the Inint Proclamation of the Tartar General richest and most fertile regions of the Far East whose richest untold and resources inexhaustible would have remained a terraisneognita, even to neighbouring nations. But for the energy, enterprise, and determination of the French; and what is worse, its "myriad, inhabitants, would," we are told in the Siam Mercantile Ganette and L'Avenir du Tonkin, (two obscure prints, whose Editors have suddenly assumed the rolls of 19th century Saviours |) " be steeped in Ignorance, ravagery, lawlessness, rapacity, and the evils of slave-hunting but for the determination of the French to deliver the down-trodden inhabitants from the grasp of unprincipled, squeezing officials." All this looks well enough from an outsider's point of view, and it constitutes, more or less, interesting and sensational matter for the columns of public journals. When, however, it is viewed in the light of recent official utterances. and the committal of himself to a "forward policy." by M. de Linessan, the new Governor-General of French Indo-China, there is a plain duty before us and that is the task of publicly setting forth the truth about this alleged " land flowing with milk and honey," this so-called "E" Dorado" of the Far East. With this object in view a representative of this journal called upon a rentleman (Mr. W. J. Archer of H.B.M. Consular Service) who has recently returned to Bangkok after a four months' journey in the Mckong Valley, and round the eastern, Horthern, hierthwestern and western frontiers of Slam, "I What this gentleman has to say about the Mckong Valley region, its people, the iresources of the Luang Phrabang region, the government of the country etc., etc., may, we think, be taken as the latest authentic information/respecting/ra portion of the Kingdom of Siam which appears destined, whether deservedly so or not, to make its mark in history, or rather form a conspicuous chapter in the records of 19th century episodes:

Before relating the evidence adduced at the interview so kindly accorded us it may assist the reader to grasp the situation readily if we publish herewith a brief historical sketchillof Siam, ancient and modern, gathered from the highest and most reliable sources of information; the site of side score after the Man page to

It was in the year 1757 that the old capital of Siam. Ayuthia, was destroyed: the king and his family taken prisoners, and his dynasty extin | devilry, it is not surprising that some little guishe'; the Shan and Laos States then became and Tenasserim was annexed by the Burmese invaders, to become, in 1824, a British province. The Siamese armies were dispersed and tithe Government thoroughly shattered wA general, Physic Tak, of Chinese decenting nevertheless gathered together the remnants of the troops. and drove the Burmese out of Ayuthia in 1767. He assumed the throne, in 1768, re-conquering southern Slam Korat, northern Slam, and the cases with dirt. By degress its reputation | them cashiered or punished. As to the present | Malay States, successively. He made Bangkok outbreaks, the leaders of the Wuhu disturbance the capital in 1769, and founded modern Siamer

The first king of the present dynasty Began to no tea-drinker knowingly uses it. In those days | and Governors of Liangking, Hukuang, Kiang- | reign in 1782. A Chinese invasion of Burma, Formosa did a business of from 25,000 to \$50,000 | su, Anhul, and Hupch, will be directed to dis- as stated in Mr. Robert Gordon's paper on Sigmi relieved Siam from the Burmess for a time, and the occupation of Martaban; by the British din reversed. The decadence of the Amoy industry | the other places so as to be a warning for the 1824, effectually, prevented durther Burmeset invasions of Siames Peace, thus, securedateom usurers that Amoy did not and could not mono. various provinces let the Tartar Generals, outside, wars was utilised to reconstruct; the police the culture of tea. To-day they are Governors-General and Governor find means to kingdom. Chiengmal, and all the Lao States to the confines of Yunani Tonquis, and Annamy were conquered and attached to the kingdom. Winchang was the last State to make a desperated resistance, but, was, finally, destroyed in 11828; and Lhuang Phrabang and Bassac were brought under direct Siamere, rule, sithough the old chiefs are allowed to retain their titles and; positions. The Laos had drives the Cam; It is probable that there will be a considerable | bodians out of their northern provinces, subject advance in the value of good quality rice in the were annexed to Stam, and what remained of the old empire of Kam was compelled to acknowledge the protectorate of Blam,

there are, it may be said, no elements connected with that present possible or probable insuperable difficulties, doi:dy wouth red assigning

Is it preposterous to state that the Littaniz rities on such matters and to these statements | Phrabang region is magnificent? Certainly it is. I hope will be successful. It was the intention Just been studying a trick in the trade and there | comet-growth of Burgundy spems goarse and | we would add that, in view of the undoubted | as M. Pavie, the Chief of the Slam Frontier Commission, must know very well : Probably, Tea-drinkers at home may revel therefore in position in the rice supply of Europe, it however, M, Macey, an Frenchman who has travelled all over that region with goods that he stand in their names we were advised by our thirds of the tea-growers in the Amoy province | tea in 1891-2 than they have had for a long time. | quantities of Japanese seed-grain imported, | can find no market for and is never likely to be able to barter on sell at a profit, can speak more authoritatively on the subject; then anyone else, poured a stream of wealth into Hougkong, but The Government, though out of pocket at first, for his experience has been anything but pleasant. from a business-man's point of yley at all events. and allowed the channel to be diverted to other the Customs Department together with interest, I have been up the Melcong as far as the French post at Montong where I was ?received The spectacle is very painful to a public fits the masses, is to the ultimate advantage of most hospitably, and I am bound to admit that Luang Phrabang and the Leos the crops are raised, the experts who taste and appreciated the better it will be for all who are country seem to be the best governed parts of of the steemers will be found to be satisfactory the market rates. As the crop comes in the the dealers who buy the leaf, the leaf in which paid to guard the welfare and best interests of Siam. There is, however, not much to be done In the way of government for the town of Luang Certain special resolutions altering the articles | as much as it will stand, and do nothing until | the companies which insure it, and the banks | We shall return to this subject later on, and | Phrabang contains but 20,000 people at the meanwhile append the seturn of the export of outside, and the country for upwards of 300 rice from Bangkok during the past month; miles around it, and away down the Mekong to, Printed on Published by Rosses Palant British British

spirsely populated. As to the alleged squeezing propensities of the officials and the mai-Administration of justice, all I can any is that the officiali who could someone a ten-cent piece out of the half-starved peasantry would be almost getting blood out of a stone! The fact is that the whole region is extremely mountainous, parsely populated, very poor, and extremely inhealthy. All the peasants produce is " hill ride," cultivated in patches here and there along the slopes of huge mountain ranges. They produce barely enough for their wants, and what with the vavages of malarial fever of a virtlent type, land the time loccupled in the cul Ivation of cotton on the hill-sides for use in winter: (of which, too, there is a little exported to Vuhan) added to the time monopolised cultivating enough rice for bare subsistence, by the time winter sets in the thrifts highlanders of Luang Phrabang have a pretty hard fight for life mileirdet is in fine, by no means cast in a bed obreses, un the verge of rich gold-fields, or in all modern El Dorado:

(To be continued.) JED OUA RICH FOOCHOW.

We understand that more than one of our foreign Consuls has telegraphed for a gunboat to be sent here promptly.

... News has reached us, which however requires confirmation, hthat, three, foreign missionaries it is incorrect, were

malinoveforence to the above we would call special attention to the letter received this morning from Pacificator, and to the translation of and Governor General. ::

"Rain is much needed to save the second crop of rice from total failure. The offering up of prayers has been gone through, and the prohibition to slaughter pigs for three days been frithfully lattended to, but all to no effect so far. The farmers are in state bordering on despair.

32 Teamen are not, we understand, grumbling at the result of their ventures this year, indeed they are well satisfied with the outturn of common cas and second crops, but it makes them wince to find that their profits are simply carried to their credit in account to meet the heavy losses of the past two years, instead of having them to nut into their pockets.

The Emperors birthday yesterday was observed by the closing of the Custom House and the Banks.' In the city the mandarins naid their usual visit to the Wan Seu Koong to nay their respects to the Emperor, and in the evening grand banquets were given. Amongst he citizens, there were no outward demonstrations of rejolding.

We are sorry to hear of numerous cares of thieving and robbery in the villages round about he settlement. It has been so systematic in some, that the cottagers have been obliged to close their doors for the night as soon as darkness tets in. With the falling off in the Tea trade we fear there are too many unemployed roaming about and it seems a pity that, willing to work as we are sure they are, something cannot be found for them to do, instead of allowing them to get their food by thicking from people almost As poor as themselves. 1.

We have it on the best authority that some of he members of the Yangisze Kolso Hul have heen in the city for some time past, and this feems to be confirmed by the placards which ave been making their appearance, correspondword for word with those posted about the Yangtize ports lately subjected to rioting. It openrs that as soon as the attention of the authorities was drawn to them they were emoved, but in the meantime they had been read by thousands. When in addition to this blacard sticking, it happens, as is well known, that there ste a thousand disbanded. Hunar soldiers idling about, ready for any kind of deasiness prevails in the port just now.

The following joint proclamation has been issued by the Tartar General and the Governor of Foochow;

.We have received a communication from the Canngili Yamen to the effect that the Inner. Council have received the following rescript from His Imperial Majesty.

The Tsungili Yamen have memorialised us with reference to Missionary cases which have repeatedly cropped up in the various provinces; requesting us to issue stringent instructions to all Vicercys and Governors to take speedy steps for their settlement. "With regarn to the Missignaries of the various nations the Treaty runs that "the religious of the West have as their oblect the inculcation of virtue." The converts also are Chinese subjects and are subject tomthemauthority of the native officials i and Where I is no reason why they should nor detacon with the rest of the people. nowever certain evil disposed people who are to be found all over the country are given to fabricating barcless reports and rioting takes pisce on the strength of them. We therefore order the Tartar Generals Viceroys and Governurspofe all Provinces: to issue proclamations exhibiting the special under them to place no reliance on idle rumours and to refrain from rioting or account of then. Any persons guilty of sposting anonymous and blying placards calculated to inflame the minds of the people must be at once hunted down and punished with the sutmost origons sof sthe law. The blocal authorities must further take steps to insure the The first treaty concluded between Siam and isafety of the lives and property of the foreign a foreign Power was un fait accompli in 1826 merchants and missionaries, and must not allow and is known as the "Burney" treaty to That | the vevil v'disposed of the people to annoy treaty became a dead letter, and the the treaty of them others of they do not take the under which British subjects conduct trade peres most urgentug steps to secure their safety, is the one negotiated by Sir John Bowring with with the result that trouble occurs, we order that the present King's father in 1855. It you around the lithey shall be severely consured Let this one In reply to numerous questions Mr. Archer | command be made generally known. Such is courteously, youchsafed the following interesting [H.I.M.'s receipt, copy of which has been sent to information :- an albertale waste sate in ban us. We have accordingly ordered the civil and As to the boundaries of Siam I cannot answer | mility officers in our jurisdiction to reverently. you precisely, for, as you wourself state, there lobey the terms of it and we now issue this Proare unsettled disputes about the Eastern and | clamation for the information of the military and Northern frontiers. In addition to that the populace Know ye that the converts are British Government: has not yet settled the still Chinese Subjects and under the jurisdiction. The Governor of Formosa pays from \$10 to \$20. | which arrived in London was very poor, and question of the Bhan-Siam frontier although of Chinese Officers. In cases of litigation the sideration and no difference made between converts and the rest. The native people

> Viceroy and the Tariar-General have only justice in our hearts and all case, in our jurisdiction between convert and native will be dealt with equitably and without prejudice or favour. Of latter years the converts and people here have got on fairly well together, After this notice the people in their relation, with the converts must throw away all preconceived notices and live in peace without trouble. You must not listen to idle rumours and wantonly break the peace thus laying yourselves open to punishment. Hurting ethers people is hurting yourselves, for after the offerise is committed repentance comes too late, Obeyithis in trembling - Echo. Length 1922 ban estraction tander orders and continued in the protection

must not look on them as aliens, and if a

convert does wrong they must prosecute

Him at the magistrate's court who will try

the case and settle the rights and wrongs

of it and deal with it according to law. We, the

RESIDENT HARRISON RECOG-NISTHE BRILLIANT TALENTS OF TSIN CHING CHUNG.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. SOMEBODY TO TALK FOR DR. BEDLOE.

Under the latter heading the Philadelphia Press announces that the President of the United States has appointed Mr. Tsin Ching Chung to be interpreter to the U. S. Consulate at Amoy. Now, all the Eastern world knows that in respect to American Consular representation. Amoy is the most favored port in all the Orient. for the noted man who watches over and guardthe interests of his nationals there, is not only legrant the wittiest and the wisest, but also the most "solid" representative that any foreign country can boast of in this part of the world to-day, p. in the person of Doctor Edward Bedloe

-backed up as he is by his bright and chee the Hon. W. E. S. Fales, Americountrymen and champions of whe well feel proud. But to les "Bosses" of the Consulate are the brilliant hark back to Tsin Chi-, for a time and to whose learning will add ag Chung, the light of constellation. a further lustre to the Amoy Interpreter C' first saw the sights the

aing is a native of Canton and light of day and the other strange at the City of Rams alone can exhibit, however, was too misty for the ardent instincts and boundless desires of this rising satin, purses and small knives. Some of their young man who, at the age of 21 sought fresh number had suffered from exposure to cold on fields and pastures new in the broad lands of the | the way and rested in Tibet until they recovered United States, where he completed his education | from the effects of the journey. Eventually on the and in due course became a naturalized citizen 13th of April, 1801, they set out from Tibet under of that great country. His early training was escort of a guard furnished by the memorialist, gained in the Norwich Connecticut Academy which included several soldiers conversant with from which institution he graduated with high honors, receiving first prize for rhetoric and declamation -no light feat this, for a foreigner to perform. He subsequently followed out a course of scientific studies at ... Yale, and had the proud distinction of being the only Chinese graduate from that distinguished College. Besides his other brilliant accomplishments Ching has the mastery of nine languages. He also possesses an absolute knowledge of both Chinese and fact that he is a most enthusiastic American Citizen led to his nomination, by Doctor Bedloe, to the Amoy Consulate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinious expressed by Correspondents in this column).

THE MEKONG VALLEY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,-In these days when certain French colonial Chauvinis's-counting upon the alleged lethning of the Siamese nation—talk so glibly of the necessary (1) spoilation of Slam; and at a 'time when Salgon and Haiphong newspapers openly advocate such a policy, it is certainly reassuring to a portion of the foreign community to find that Siam is preparing to guard hersel -against any encroachments from the Annam-Tonquin quarter.

Now that their Royal Highnesses Krom Mun Bichjit, Krom Mun Prachak and Prince Sanprasit, all energetic men, have been charged with administering the affairs of the lower, middle and upper Mekong regions, respectively and while his Excellency Phys Surisak is bound in the same direction, it is to be hoped that our lively friends across the border will cease to cast longing eyes upon the said territories, or to trouble their brains about, "dispelling the cimmerian darkness," which, according to our local oracle, "Still wraps this magnificent valley in its sable mantle," the finding of new trade routes, the ascension of rapids and other fatiguing and risky work, they had better leave to Siam, and rest a while on the laurels they have carned. As regards the inhabitants of these regions, and the feeble attempt made by Saigon and Halphong papers to prove that the Lacsians would welcome French protection in the place of Slamese rule, a Laosians prince to whom 1 lately spoke simply ridiculed the idea, stating that the Laosians dread France owing to that Power having appropriated Annam and Tonquin.

It should, however, be borne in mind that while volatile French politicians have, in their fertile brains, already sliced Slam, and while the Press of Indo-China teems with sinister allusions, the French Government remains in a passive mood, thus assuring the amicable relations hitherto maintained between Siam and

Considering, however, that it is the constitutional policy of France, to increase her power and influence in the Far East, one cannot help asking why the Siamese Government has so long delayed coming to a definite settlement with France in regard to the delimitation of the Annam boundaries?

France would have been glad enough to stick to the strip of land along the Annam sea coast; actually proposed to Siam, the watershed of the Mekong as the boundary ! And it was only the other day that a French politician stated "our the incorporation of Siam."

settled, the better for Slam and those States whose merchants have bona fide commercial Interests at stake,

Yours truly,

Bangkok, 16th July, 1881.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Governor of Peking has received instructions from a certain Prince to close the coal mines in the western part of the city on account of many people stealing the coal.

The water has risen over a foot in the Yangtze near Chinkiang, and mountain torrents swollen by the recent heavy rains are doing much damage in places close by. Houses at the foot of the hills have been washed away and many sqldges have followed. Communication between some places has entirely ceased.

Preparations are being made in Nanking to receive the Chief and Vice Literary Chancellors appointed to conduct the triennual examinations of the Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhul Bachelors of Arts. They will arrive shortly and their quarters will be at the Tung-wen College, the students of which have been temporarily removed to a

In a village near Kinkiang a man and his brother's wife quarrelled. The woman did not waste many words, but seizing a knife gave her brother-in-law several severe wounds. The wounded man grew desperate, wrenched the knife from her hand and ran it through her neck, killing her instantly. The murderer reported his own case and is awaiting trial.

Eighteen men rescued from Junks that were wrecked on the coast of Shantung have been sent by the Chefoo Guetoms Taotal to Shanghal. | 2008]

They stated before the magistrate that after the junks were wrecked all the cargo was plundered by the natives living on the coast. Legal proceedings are being taken against the marauders. The junk owners have been communicated with and will take charge of the wrecked crews.

Sheng Tal. Resident at atbet, reports the return through that c Envoy to the Court wantry of the Nepalese

The Missie .. of China. journey fre _a. which set out on its return on Paking on the 7th of November. in Anterior Tibet on the 10th of .690. The Envoy at once called on the at and reported to him the deep sense of atude with which he was filled at his most

racious treatment by the Emperor and returned special thanks for the gifts which had been entrusted to him for conveyance to his master, as also for the presents which had been bestowed on himself and his suite. All along the route cattle and provisions had been most liberally furnished, extreme care had been displayed by the troops appointed for their protection, and the journey in every way had, thanks to the gracious kindness of His Imperial Majesty, been performed with the greatest comfort.

The expressions of their gratitude appearing to the memorialist to be sincere, he as is usual entertained them at a banquet and made them presents of silks, cloth, tea, silver medals, sheep, Ars 180 The atmosphere of his native rice, flour, etc., and moreover sent by them to the Nepalese Prince and his court presents of the Nepalese tongue.

BANGKOK NEWS.

H. I. R. M. S. Stwooch, Capt. A. Plaksin, the war-ship that arrived here on Monday evening last, the 15th July, as the bearer of the Russian Order of St. Andrew to H. M. the King of Siam, is a steel twin-screw cruisar of 1,200 American laws, and to this as well as to the tons register, with engines of the double compound surface condensing type which develop 1,200 horse-power, nominal. Her armament consists of one nine inch, one six inch, and six four-and-a-half inch guns, of the "Gbouhoff" make; four Hotchkiss guns, and ten torpedoes. The crew of the vessel is composed of 150 men and nine officers, beside 30 Chinese servants from

Vladivostock. H. M. the King turned the first sod of a Siamese railway, the Bangkok-Paknam line, on the 15th July. His Majesty has subscribed half of the capital necessary to construct and equip the line, and the contractors have to hand over the railway, steam up, on the 1st April 1893.

The Slam Electric Light Company, we are informed, confidently expect to commence supplying the new illuminant early next week. For this blessing the thanks of the general public and shareholders in the Company will be due to the hard and conscientious work of the engineers and linemen who have worked day and night in erecting the light -generators, machinery, insulators, dynamos, and numbers of things we wot not of. The slight delay which has occurred in the opening of the works has been due to the regrettable indisposition of Mr. A. W. Lawson, the able Superintending Engineer. Between noon on Monday and noon yesterday

12 inches of rain fell at Bangkok which has sufficed for the farmers to commence ploughing in earnest. But much more rain is requisite before the planting out of the rice can be effected. However, the temperature is much lower (80 deg. F. yesterday forenoon) than it has been for the past three months, the sky is overcast, and there is every prospect of a considerable rainfall during the current month.

As we have often pointed out, Bangkok is a verltable El Dorado for the young, aspiring lawyer who wishes to "flesh his beak." And, in Japan, China, Corea, Mongkong & Macao spite of the dull times, "the potentiality for acquiring riches beyond the dreams of avarice." to quote our old friend Dr. Johnson, are never ending. There are now pending in H.B.M. Court, suits and trials in connection with perjury, forgery, rape, murder, larceny, bankruptcles, etc., ad. 11b : cumbersome bankruptcles from which the debtors are yet expected to rise Phoenix-like—as we hope they will. It's a very ill wind, especially in Slam, that blows no one a wee bit of good, -Bangkok Times.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, 3rd August, 1891.

The typhoon which threatened Hongkong yesterday has not been felt here to-day beyond the force of a full gale of wind, which commenced early this morning. The Powan felt the In the olden times, under the French Empire, full force of the gale during the night, lying comfortably at anchor in Castle Peak bay, and left at 6 a.m. when the wind moderated and barometer under the Jules Férry regime, M. de Kergaradec (which went down as far as 29.36) began to rise. and came up in about six hours with wind and tide in her favour, showing the old craft to be as staunch, and, as well to the fore, as of yore. The Indo-China possessions are incomplete without | whole of the level country on either side of the river for miles inland is inundated, but having, The sooner the boundary question is definitely thanks to Dr. Doberck, had timely warning of the blow, the Chinese had taken all precaution and not a single accident to junk or boat is reported, or was sighted.

The steamship Anger Head passed down from Whampon at 10.30 a.m. having completed her discharge of Krupp guns.

There has been some difficulty between the out-going and in-coming Provincial Tressurers in settling their cash balances, but this, not an unusual occurrence with such officials in China, is expected to be adjusted in a day or two, when the late incumbent will leave for Hankow to take up his post as Provincial Treasurer of Hupeh under the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. Like a prudent man the old Fantal took advantage of an opportunity, under cover of the excuse of officially inspecting the Bogue forts, to convey his savings, reported at Tacls 1,000,000, Hongkong, and safely deposited the same in the Banks there, provious to his successor's arrival. At the time of the Powan's departure 5 p.m. was still blowing a fairly live gale, with heavy rain, with the barometer stationary at 29.60.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

IN BANKRUPTCY

Re ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC instructions have been received from Mr. GEORGE WREFORD, Official Receiver, High Court of Justice, London, authorizing the undersigned to act on his behali in all matters pertaining to the above estate. All Creditors of the said firm at Hongkong are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned, and all Debtors to the said firm are hereby notified that payment may only be made to the undersigned.

Dated this geth day of July, 1891. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

For Sale.

RUWYNBRON, THE BEST BREAKFAST CLARET.

\$3.00 a dozen.

"ST. GEORGE'S." A SOUND BREAKFAST CLARET,

\$2.50 a dozen. \$0.25 allowance for I doz, Empty Bottles Samples sent on application.

G. GIRAULT, (Late Guieu Freres), No. 8. Queen's Road. Hongkong, 30th July, 1801.

INTIMATION.

F Blackhead & Co. SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MARERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS. & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS No. 11, Praya Central, (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR D AHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS. HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS. SPECIALLY SELECTED, EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.

AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON. CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS. CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER, ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES. ALL KINDS OF COALS



Hongkong, 20th July, 1801.

TITSUL BUSSAN KAISHIA. Sole Agents in

WATERBURY WATCH Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers.

SERIES E. -\$2.70 cach.

SERIES J .- \$4.75 each. SERIES L -\$4.75 cach. Reduction of price to be made on an order for

more than a dozen. Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, and July, 1801.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., THRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition and for Volgtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [864]

> CAREOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Rope, and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Omaments, Eaves, Rocis, Wooden Sheds: Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with

Carbolineum Avenarius. Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities. " g cents per in.

For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co. Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street. Hongkong, and December, 1880.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-FACTURERS and JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CHARTS and ROOKS, No. 48. Oncents Rand Central

> JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, Teacher of Officers and Engineers, No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, Opposite Central Police Station.

ANDIDATES prepared for the MARINI BOARD EXAMINATIONS. Author of the " NEW NAVIGATION," And an " Artikmetic" for Engineers. 185. Hongkong, 7th February, 1891.

Intimations,

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at Three p.m.,

for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1801. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th of August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES,

Hongkong, 4th August, 1891.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. NOTICE.

TT has been decided to discontinue the weekly competitions at the Kowloon Ranges during the months of August and September. The ranges will, however, be open for practice as

. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 28th July, 1891.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. L MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE,

Consultation free. Hoogkong, 18th March, 1801.

DENTISTRY. FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

MODERATE FEES. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist. (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),

HAS REMOVED

THE BANK BUILDINGS. QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ld.). CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED. ILYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR

ANTISEPTIC PAINT. HE Undersigned have this day appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief

Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Rank Rulldings. Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2 DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkonr, 6th April, 1800.

Dr. Unorr's

(Doss for Adults 15 to 85 grains troy.)

S the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also he very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, " Dr. KNORR in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.-Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations Hongkong, 20th May, 1880.

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, August 1st. Since issuing our last report little Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price business worthy of note has been done on the Rialto. The causes are various, but the principal is that a number of engagements which had not been met on the settlement day were looming around and naturally had the effect of giving the market an uncertain tone.

> Banks-Hongkongs have been exceptionally quiet, and only small sales have been effected at 198, and latterly at 197 per cent, premium, cash. The market closed strong at the last quotation. Nationals, ordinary, have been done at 60 per cent. discount, and Founders at \$180, and additional shares are obtainable at these rates. The shares of the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, ex., New Issue, changed hands at \$16 and "cum all" at \$162,

Marines-Cantons have been inquired after at 107, but without leading to any business, and other stocks under this heading may fairly be placed as nominal.

Fires-Hongkongs have been done at [a46] 312, but shares can now be obtained at

310. Chinas were done at 834 and further shares are wanted at these rates.

Docks have been done at tot per cent. cash, and at 103 for the August settlement, but these rates could not be long main. tained and they have now dropped to 99 per cent, premium at which figure numbers of shares are on the market.

Shipping.—Steamboats have been done at \$33 cash, and also at 331 for the August settlement. China and Manilas are offering at 65 and perhaps a firm offer under that rate would lead to business.

Sugar Refineries.—Chinas have been done at 184 cash, and at 185 for the August settlement, but they have steadily dropped to 182, cash, at which rate the market closed weak. Luzons are entirely out of favor and rates are simply nominal.

Ices are offering at 87 cash without leading to any business. Ropes have been done at 113 cash, and

further shares can be obtained at this rate. Mining-Punjoms have been done at 31: and Raubs at 85 cents. Imuris have been done at 891 cash, and at 91 for August, and further shares can be obtained at these rates. Charbonnages have been bought at 325 and further shares can be placed at this rate. Jelebus were done at 83 and more shares are obtainable at this quotation. Selamas were done at 50 cents. "Wharves-have declined to 82, cash,

and closed weak at this rate. Lands-were done at 82, cash, and further shares are still offering.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue -199 per cent. premium, buyers. Union Insurance Society of Canton-\$95 per share, buyers. China Traders' Insurance Company-\$64 per

share, sales and buyers. North China Insurance-Tis. 275 per share, Canton Insurance Company, Limited -\$107 per share, sales.

Yangtsze Insurance Association-\$102 per share, buyers. On Tai Insurance Company, Limited-Tis. 150 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company-\$310 per

China Fire Insurance Company-\$831 per share, Hongkong and Whampon Dock Company-\$99 per cent. premium, sales and sellers. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.-

\$32 ex div., per share, buyers. China and Manila Steam. Ship Company-65 per share, sellers. Hongkong Gas Company-\$131 per share, Hongkong Hotel Company-\$65 per share,

[359 | Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited -30 per cent. discount, buyers. Douglas Steamship Company-\$40 per. share, China Sugar Refining Company, Limited-\$182 per share, sales and sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited-\$83 Hongkong Ice Company-\$87 per share, sellers. Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited -\$75 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited-\$7 per share, sales. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited-\$19 per share, ex. div., buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B-2; per cent. premium, sellers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C-5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E-14 per cent. Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited-\$113 per share, buyers. The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited-\$25 per share, nominal. Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.

-\$31 per share, sellers. The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited-\$0.85 per share, buyers. Imuris Mining Co., Limited-\$91 ex New Issue, per share, sales and sellers. The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited-\$4

per share, sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company-\$82 per share, sellers. Tonquin Coal Mining Co.-\$340 per share, The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,

Limited-\$65 per share, buyers. H. G. Brown & Co., Limited-\$47 per share, NEURATGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, Cruickshank & Co., Limited-\$25 per share,

The Steam Launch Co., Limited -nominal. The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited-\$10 per share, sellers. The China-Borneo Co., Limited-\$9 per share,

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited -\$12 per share, sellers. The Green Island Cement Co.-\$15 per share,

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited-\$80 ex, per share, sellers. The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited-\$6 per share, sellers. Geo, Fenwick & Co., Limited-\$151 per share, The West Point Buildings Co., Limited-\$25

per share, buyers. The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited-\$5 per share, sellers. The Labuk Planting Co., Limited-\$12 per share, sellers. The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited-

\$31 per share, sales. The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited-50 cents per share, sales and sellers. The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited-nominal. The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limitedgis per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.— \$16 per share, buyers. The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld .-Founders' shares, £150 per share, sales and London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.-£15

The National Bank of China, Ld.—60 per cent The National Bank of China, Ld.-Founders' shares, \$180 per share, sellers. exchange.

ON LONDON -Bank, T. T.3/21 Bank Bills, on demand3/28 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...3/3 Credits at 4 months' sight3/31 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight3/30 ON PARIS-

Bank, Bills, on demand4.09 ON SHANGHAL-LW LOUB CHANGE ZOLLE

Bank, T. T. Private, 40 Cays' sight mermericent/19

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, C. G. Kreidner, 3rd August,-Saigon 29th July, Rice.-Wieler & Co.

INIER HEAD, British steamer, 1,299, J. B. Rose, 4th August,-Whampon 4th Aug., General, -Jardine, Matheson & Co. BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,499, L. Baccarini, 4th August,-Bombay 15th July, and Sin-

gapore 26th, General. - Carlowitz & Co. ARDIO INSHIRE, British stenmer, 1,623, Jenkius, 3rd August, -Amoy 1st August, General. --Dodwell, Carlill & Co. ATTERTHUM, British steamer, 1,480, J. W.

B. Darke, 25th July,-Sydney 1st July, Moreton Bay 3rd, Cleveland Bay 6th, Cooktown 7th, Thursday Island 9th, and Port Darwin 16th, General.-Glbb, Livingston

HOWFA, British steamer, 1,057, F. W. Phillips, Ath August,-Bangkok and Koh-si-chang, 27th July, General,-Yuen Fat Hong. ELSE, German ship, 1,375, Th. Pflieger, 5th August,-Cardiff oth March, Coal.-Siems-

sen & Co. MPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 5,900, Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., 21st July,-Vancouver 1st July, Yokohama 14th, Kobe 16th, and Woosung 19th, General.-Dodwell, Carlill & Co. AME, British steamer, 117, Lleut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R. - Hongkong Government

FREIR, Danish steamer, 307, C. L. Strand, 24th July -Pakhol 21st July, and Hoihow 23rd, General,-Arnhold, Karberg & Co. GAELIC, British steamer, 4,209, W. G. Pearce, aist July,-San Francisco 7th July, and

Yokohama 25th, Mails and General .-O. & O. S. S. Co. GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 3,020, B. Blanke, 28th July,—Yokohama 19th July, Mails and General .- Melchers & Co. HAILOONG, British steamer, 783. J. Roach, 4th August,-Tamsul 31st July, Amoy and

August, and Swatow 3rd, General,-D. Lanraik Co. Holstein, German steamer, 985, J. Bruhn, 31st July,-Whampon 31st July, General,-

Wieler & Co. JASON, British steamer, 1,411, W. Towell, 5th August,-Shanghai, via Foachow, and Amoy 3rd August, General.-Butterfield &

JOHANN, German steamer, 480, H. Binge, 4th August,-Tourane 30th July, Salt and General.-Wieler & Co. KAISAR-I-HIND, British steamer, 2,385, G. W. Atkinson, 4th August,-Shanghai sat Aug.

Malls and General .- P. & O. S. N. Co. LOMBARDY, British steamer, 1,570, Francis Cole, 25th July,-Rombay 9th July, and Singapore 20th, General,-P. & O. S. N. Co. METAPEDIA. British stermer, 1,456, Frazer, 4th August,-Barrow 4th June, and Singapore

MONKSEATON, British steamer, 1,891, Bearley, 28th July, Mojl 22nd July, Coal and General.-Order. NESTOR, British steamer, 1.269, Thompson, 2nd August,-Nagasaki 28th July, General,-

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer,

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 151, A. Stopani.-Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. PRESTO, German steamer, 655, J. Jessen, 31st July,-Touron 28th July, General.-

Mitsu Bishi Colliery. SOMDETCH PHRA NANG, British steamer, 1,057, R. Jones, 31st July,-Salgon 27th July, Rice and General,-Yuen Fat Hong. TAISANG, British steamer, 1,503, W. H. Hogg,

TEUCER, British steamer, 1,805, James Rily, 4th August,-Singapore 29th July, General.-Butterfield & Swire. THORNDALE, British steamer, 1,970, R. L.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 3rd August,-Yokohama 25th July, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co. WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 1st August,-Calcutta 16th July,

-Jardine, Matheson & Co. ZAYIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 3rd August,-Manila 3rst July, General,-

RAILING VERSELS, ALTAIR, British bark, 399, T. Muuro, 1st Aug., -Tamsul 22nd July, Camphor and Ballast.

AMPHITRITE, British ship, 1,685, C. A. Anderson, 21st July,-Cardiff 13th April, Coals.-Wieler & Co.

CANARA, British ship, 1,489, J. J.; Dexter, 21st July,-Shanghal 17th July, General,-Carlowitz & Co.

Coals.--Melchers & Co. ERLEGENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters Island,-Chinese

Captain 25th May,-New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

JESSONDA, German bark, 883, Aug. Oesselmann, 20th July,-Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th May, Coals.-Geo. R. Stevens & Co. KITTY, British bark, 803. Wilson, 21st July,-Singapore 7th July, Timber,-D. Musso,

Kerosene Oil.-Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PORTLAND LLOYDS, American bark. 1,180, A. H. Forbes, 13th July,-New York 16th March, Petroleum.-Shewan & Co. STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July,-Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast.-

Captain. TROOP, British ship, 1.576, D. W. Corning, 4th August,-Cardiff 23rd April, Coal.-Government.

Chinese. XENIA, American bank, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coals. -Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

BMITH, No. 6, Podder's, Hill, in the sty of

23rd July, Rails.—Government.

Butterfield & Swire. 1,012, J. A. Morris, 26th July, -Sourabaya 16th July, and Singapore 20th, General.-Butterfield & Swire.

RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, J. Mooney, 5th July,-Nagasaki 28th June, Coals,-

3rd August,—Canton 3rd August, General.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Etherington, 5th August,-Amoy 3rd Aug., Ballast.-Dodwell Carlill & Co.

Penang 22nd, and Singapore 25th, General.

Shewan & Co. -Wieler & Co.

CALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June,-New York 23rd January, Petroleum. -Russell & Co.

CARL FRIEDRICHS, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 5th July,-Cardiff 21st March.

ESCORT, American bark, 634, Waterhouse, 22nd July,-Rajang rath July, Timber,-ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,489, F. D. Waldo,

MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Oloneo, 9th July,-Manila 18th June, Ballast.-

MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June,-New York 2nd Feb., Ozzega, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May,-Singapore 24th April, Timber,-

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May,-Honolulu 19th April, General,-

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